FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR DELEGATE TO MBFR CRITICIZES STAND OF WEST

LD122042 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Vienna, 10 Mar (CETEKA correspondent)--The Czechoslovak delegate, Ambassador Emil Keblusek underlined the historical importance of the foreign political program adopted by the 26th Soviet Communist Party Congress, in today's speech at the 26th plenary session of the Vienna talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

He quoted Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak who said in his speech at the congress that the Czechoslovak people know the price of peace and fully support the effort of the Soviet Union to enhance peace and the new proposals by Leonid Brezhnev.

He recalled that the socialist countries had several times proposed not to increase the level of forces during the talks. This pledge would be temporary and collective, and would not affect the principal stand of the two sides. Acceptance of this obligation would be a substantial contribution to the promotion of confidence between states, and would further peace, stability and security in central Europe, Emil Keblusek said.

The socialist countries expect the West to revise its unconstructive stand on the issue and give a positive answer to their proposals, he stressed.

He underlined that progress at the Vienna talks is possible and necessary. The complex of compromise proposals by the socialist countries from 1978-80 creates necessary preconditions for further narrowing of the gap between the two sides stands.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU122026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Geneva, 12 Mar (AGERPRES)--The chief Romanian delegate, Ambassador Mircea Malita, made an address during the debates of the Geneva Disarmament Committee which is dealing with the elaboration of the global disarmament programme to be submitted for adoption to the future special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

The importance Romania attaches to the elaboration of the global disarmament programme--the Romanian representative said--was clearly expressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu who showed that the gradual advance towards the attainment of the final objective of mankind, general and complete disarment, was a lofty cause worthy of all peoples' efforts.

The address of the Romanian delegation spelled out the advantages of the inclusion of the disarmament negotiations--conducted at present in specialized domains and aiming at partial measures--in a global programme apt to mobilize the political will and the efforts of all states in favour of the adoption of practical disarmament measures. The head of the Romanian delegation emphasized the need for the activity of control and guidance of the translation into fact of the provisions of the global disarmament programme to be entrusted to the UN which, owing to its universal composition, the tasks incumbent on it and the means it has, is the only body able to fulfill that important task. At the same time, the UN should inform all states, the public opinion of the attainment of the objectives under that programme with a view to mobilizing all efforts towards the cessation of the arms race, of nuclear armings in particular.

The Romanian ambassador highlighted that in order to meet practical demands the global disarmament programme should include indicative data for the fulfillment of disarmament measures, true objectives able to speed up the obtainment of practical results. The Romanian representative also proposed that when adopting the programme all states should solemnly pledge to work for the achievement of their security at ever lower levels of military arsenals.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV SPEAKS ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

AU121659 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 10 Mar 81

[Speech delivered by Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at 9 March Sofia awards presentation to literary and cultural workers by the Ministry of National Defense]

[Excerpt] We are living in a complicated, contradictory, unstable and rapidly changing international atmosphere. Imperialism, headed by the United States, is proceeding along a path of confrontation and tension, along a path of sharp deviation from the policy of detente to the policy of military superiority, clashes and cold war. We are facing dangerous attempts to start a new icy period in international relations. Imperialism is opposing intense military preparations to the people's efforts to stop the arms race. Military budgets are increasing at dizzying rates of speed and the creation of new, even more destructive weapons is being speeded up. The Reagan administration has announced that the production of neutron bombs will begin and does not conceal its intentions to deploy them in Western Europe. A great danger is threatening peace and the peaceful cooperation of peoples in Europe and throughout the world. That is why the question of war and peace is assuming exceptional importance, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed. The historical mission of the Warsaw Pact member-countries is being emphasized against the background of these events. This alliance has gathered the armed forces of socialism like a strong fist. In this fraternal militant alliance the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army are courageously standing by their posts, they are overcoming all difficulties in the struggle for constant and high combat readiness and are mastering with mainly courage contemporary weapons and combat technical equipment, as well as contemporary military science.

The complications in the international atmosphere and the tasks of the Bulgarian People's Army make it necessary for all of us to become deeply aware of the fact that consolidating our country's defense and strengthening the army's combat readiness is the concern and cause of all our society. In accomplishing these important tasks we attach great importance to the contribution of the literary-creative and artistic intelligentsia. The times in which we live and the growing intellectual needs of our soldiers address new requirements to the artistic interpretation and description of contemporary army life.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR INTERVIEWED ON OBSERVING LAWS

AU131031 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 13 Mar 81

["On Democracy and Legality"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 13 March (BTA)--Mr Konstantin Lyutov, public prosecutor of Bulgaria, told Bulgarian journalists that the process of renovating and improving the legislation has not been completed.

He stressed that the major trends of this process are to ensure strict observance of the lawfulness and effective defense of the citizens' rights, a continuous broadening of the socialist democracy and raising the role of the working people in the management of the country. These trends also provide for the rising efficiency of the law in the running of the economy, for defending the socialist ownership, for creating a normative base for widening the international socialist economic integration.

Mr Konstantin Lyutov said further that as far as the criminal code process is concerned, the basic socialist principles, the court's and public prosecutor's independence and their subjugation to law alone, the equality of citizens to the law, the participation of the public opinion, the right to defense, as well as the not guilty presumption, directness, verbality and competitiveness at court have been gradually worked out.

In executing punishments, concepts, specific of the socialist law, such as combining punishment with labor beneficial for society, with political education and other measures outside the punitive sphere have been developed. The public prosecutor laid emphasis on the necessity of raising the social efficiency of punishments. "The punishment is not for its own sake, it is not only a retribution for the committee crime, but an important means of defending society from further crimes and violations of the law as well. It is a way of educating the citizens in observing the established rules. Ways have to be sought for minimizing the negative aspects of the measures applied", the public prosecutor stressed.

Konstantin Lyutov continued by saying that the law on the citizens' property is a step absolutely new in principle in combating illegal and unearned incomes and profiteering from immovables.

The public prosecutor elaborated on the role of the prosecutor's office in unfolding the socialist democracy. He dwelt on the interrelations of the prosecutor's authorities and the public organizations, the work-teams and the citizens.

ZHIVKOV MEETS INVENTORS, INNOVATORS IN SOFIA

AU122044 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] At the Votosha Hotel in Sofia tonight, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, met inventors and innovators from all over the country. Ognyan Doynov, ministers, party and public figures also attended the meeting. At a festive ceremony diplomas for scientific inventions were presented to Bulgarian inventors Academician Georgi Nadzhakov, posthumously, and to senior scientific researcher Ivan Mitev. Their inventions are linked with photoelectronic states of matter [foto-elektronnoto sustoyanie na veshtestvata] and with the discovery of the sixth cardiac sound [shestiya surdechen ton].

Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered a speech. He conveyed greetings to the Bulgarian inventors and innovators, emphasized the effectiveness of the inventor's and innovator's activity, and talked about the problem of rapidly implementing scientific inventions in practice. He also expressed the hope that Bulgarian inventors and innovators always remain in the front ranks of the scientific front.

ZHIVKOV INAUGURATES NATIONAL OBSERVATORY IN SMOLYAN

AU131048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Our special correspondent Ginka Shishkova and our Smolyan correspondent Georgi Radev report as follows:

On the eve of the 12th BCP Congress, a great scientific project has been commissioned in Smolyan Okrug--the national astronomical observatory. Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, came to Smolyan in order to inaugurate this important project of Bulgarian astronomical science. Comrade Zhivkov was cordially welcomed and addressed by Velichko Karadzhov, first secretary of the Smolyan Okrug BCP Committee.

Academician Angel Balevski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and Prof Kiril Serafinov, corresponding member of the academy and head of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Astronomy Department, spoke on the importance of the new national astronomical observatory. Built with the assistance of technical specialists and experts from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Hungary and the CSSR, the observatory is unique in its technical possibilities and equipment. This new astronomical project is provided with a 2-meter long mirror telescope and a [word indistinct] system. It is the first of its kind in a socialist community country and the second in Europe.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov inaugurated this new project of Bulgarian science, after which the guests toured the new national astronomical observatory.

BRIEFS

MIKHAYLOVGRAD OKRUG CONFERENCE--The 11th accountability-election conference of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug party organization has ended. Ivan Mikhaylov positively assessed the work of the okrug party organization. Anastas Purvanov was reelected first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 81 AU]

DRAGOYCHEVA IN PAZARDZHIK--The Pazardzhik Okrug party organization's accountability-election conference has ended. Tsola Dragoycheva conveyed greetings on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, and emphasized the great successes achieved in the country as a result of the party's April line. Petko Petkov was reelected first secretary of the Pazardzhik Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 81 AU]

YORDANOV IN TURGOVISHTE--The 11th accountability-election conference of the Turgovishte Okrug party organization has ended. "Dissatisfaction with the socioeconomic development of the okrug during the seventh 5-year plan was expressed. It was also pointed out that the complex program for speedy development of the okrug, adopted in 1979, became a basic impetus for overcoming the shortcomings." Georgi Yordanov conveyed greetings to those present on behalf of the Politburo and Todor Zhivkov, and positively assessed the work of the okrug party organization. Ivan Gruev was reelected first secretary of the Turgovishte Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 81 AU]

STOYAN MIKHAYLOV IN VIDIN--The 11th accountability-election conference of the Vidin Okrug party organization has ended. Stoyan Mikhaylov conveyed greetings and emphasized that within the past 25 years Vidin Okrug has become a brilliant example of implementing the April line. Khristofor Ivanov was reelected first secretary of the Vidin Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 81 AU]

MISHEV IN KHASKOVO--The 19th accountability-election conference of the Khaskovo Okrug party organization has ended. In his speech, Misho Mishev emphasized that the okrug's comprehensive upsurge was an expression of the party's April policy. Stoyan Stoyanov was reelected first secretary of the Khaskovo Okrug party committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Mar 81 AU]

COOPERATION WITH JAPANESE--Sofia 11 Mar (BTA)--Atlasengineering will be the name of the Bulgaro-Japanese engineering organization the documents for whose founding were signed here today. The seat of this organization will be in Tokyo. Four Japanese companies--the metallurgical Kobe Steel, the electro-engineering Toshiba and the commercial Mitsui and C Toh companies--will enter the organization with 51 percent of the investments. The Bulgarian foreign trade Machinoexport and Technoimport organizations will make the rest of 49 percent. [Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 11 Mar 81 AU]

CATTLE BREEDING STATISTICS--Sofia, 11 Mar (BTA)--According to data of the beginning of this year, the number of cattle in Bulgaria is 1.8 million heads, and of cows alone--702,000. The increase does not seem a big one as compared to last year's, but viewed over a longer period of time--since 1960--cattle breeding has marked a considerable headway. The output of beef has gone up 2.8 times, and of milk by 180 percent. [Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 11 Mar 81 AU]

TODOR ZHIVKOV PUBLICATIONS--In connection with the 25th anniversary of the BCP Central Committee April plenum, the party publishing house has published a 2-volume book of 125 publications on Todor Zhivkov's speeches, reports, articles and statements regarding the April plenum and the party's Leninist April line. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 12 Mar 81 AU]

POLEDNIK RECEIVES VISITING POLISH DELEGATION

LD121814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZVOBID] of the Polish People's Republic, led by PZPR central committee member, and member of the main committee of the union, Wlodzimierz Sokorski. The discussion was characterized by a cordial comradely atmosphere.

AFL-CIO FUNDS AID POLISH 'COUNTERREVOLUTION'

LD122044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] American reactionary circles are increasingly interfering in Poland's internal affairs by providing increasing help and support to antisocialist elements and inciting them to oppose governmental actions.

As the leaders of the AFL-CIO trade union reported, the overall value of the [word indistinct] equipment which was illegally provided to Walesa's trade unions exceeded $200,000. These funds are provided from a special AFL-CIO fund which was founded this year. According to observers, this fund is a sort of cover for the CIA which has virtually unlimited means for so-called special operations abroad, particularly for ideological and other diversions against socialist countries.

Counterrevolutionary Polish emigres do not even try to hide the fact that the American gifts are aimed, first and foremost, at undermining the foundations of socialism in Poland, for weakening the people's power, and for stepping up the counterrevolution.

[Word indistinct] Polish journalist (Szuneszowa) openly admitted at New York University that American money is needed for the publication of books, papers, for hiring rooms, for setting up propaganda centers, and for other things--independently of the communist government.

TV COMMENTS ON POLISH REACTION TO CPSU CONGRESS

LD122316 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Reactions to the 26th CPSU Congress can still be heard. They can be still heard also in the Polish People's Republic. I would, however, like to point out reaction mentioned by some Polish papers. It is specific, and typical of the circles which are quite obviously sabotaging the appeal of Premier Jaruzelski about the 90 days of calm and honest work.

The fact in question is a form of protest by the branch of Walesa's trade union in Szczecin. They say they are angry about the address made by Comrade Kania in Moscow for two reasons: firstly, that he dared to speak on behalf of the Polish people; and secondly, that he spoke about the danger of counterrevolution and that he stated that counterrevolution will not succeed.

It is a typical case and illustrates the current events in the country. For example, this week was and still is marked by tension in some areas. A so-called warning strike took place in Lodz. A discussion is going on today in Radom as to whether to start a strike [word indistinct], and at the same time Solidarity is continuing to speak about its willingness to do everything it can to help Poland. But these are only words. Everything seems to be confirmation of Lech Walesa's words in his interview with Italian journalist Oriana Fallaci: If it cannot be done I would head the state so I could launch my [word indistinct]. Let us add: Blackmail, terror and other methods could become the official governmental system.

As the Polish media report, it is interesting that these independent, free or new trade unions reacted with so much irritation to the congress proceeding and to Comrade Kania's address. The most reactionary circles and their spokesmen in the FRG reacted in the same way. On the other hand, as though they did not mind, (?lords and journalists) were planning today the annexation of those areas in which Solidarity is most active into a form of modern German reich.

And something else, this week I had the opportunity to take part in lectures at Warsaw University organized by the so-called Independent Students Association, a newly-born child of Solidarity. The lecturers were Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik Szechter and other well-known enemies of everything socialist.

It is really an historical anachronism that these people are pushing through--even at a cost of most drastic methods of fratricidal fighting--a return to the system which existed in Poland in the past. Why? Only thanks to 36 years of socialist construction has Poland changed from a backward country, with industrial production in 1937 being on the level of the standard at the beginning of the century, into a modern, prosperous state. However, the words spoken at Warsaw University more than once smelled of fascism.

In this connection, it is necessary to know that socialism in a country means not only a social system, but a life style, and for most inhabitants is subconscious. Those who are trying to attack this fact overrate their strength. Words from the Soviet congress--to recall that historical event--are true: Poland was, is, and will be a socialist state, a valid member of the socialist community.

KORCAK COMMENTS ON ARMY TASKS AT CONFERENCE

LD130224 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] A 2-day conference of the western military area began in Prague today. Attending the conference was Presidium member Josef Korcak, head of the delegation and the CPCZ Central Committee, who participated in the afternoon discussion.

In his speech, Comrade Korcak emphasized that the Leninist principle of the unity of construction and defense of the socialist homeland applied to every communist. Communists of the western military area--by their personal example, responsibility, initiative and relations to their socialist countries--convinced the other members of the area about their fulfillment of all demanding requests in securing the western border.

Comrade Korcak passed to all members of the area the thanks of the party Central Committee, our government and all our people, and at the same time evaluated the help of the members of the western military area to our national economy, particularly in agriculture, fuel extraction, and the construction industry.

He further stated that this also applies to the army, that development increases the growth of demands. In this connection he recalled some ideas from the address of Comrade Husak at the city party conference. He stressed particularly the necessity for using a work style which would organically unite [word indistinct] and discipline with courageous initiative and enterprising spirit.

Comrade Korcak further spoke about further directions of our economic policy and pointed out their connection with the life of the army, general implementation of scientific-technological progress and with the technical standard of soldiers and miltiary cadres.

In discussing international relations, Comrade Korcak emphasized the results of the 26th CPSU Congress which, in contrast to the efforts of armament kings, militarists and irretreivable inciters, showed goodwill toward deliberations and stimulated the deliberations by many innovative proposals.

In connection with the endeavours of imperialists to increase world tension and attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries, Comrade Korcak expressed the conviction that the Czechoslovak Peoples Army, supported in the Warsaw Pact by the help and strength of the Soviet Army, is prepared to protect reliably the borders of our homeland and the whole socialist camp.

STROUGAL RECEIVES UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION OFFICIAL

LD122132 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Prague, 12 Mar (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received on Thursday Janez Stanovnik, executive secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, currently on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the important international organization and prospects for its further promotion. They agreed that possibilities exist for deeper contacts with member states of the Economic Commission for Europe in industry and trade.

Lubomir Strougal stressed the importance of the Commission for Economic Cooperation between European states. He said that Czechoslovakia is interested in developing effective cooperation with European states on the basis of mutual advantageousness, and emphasized that Czechoslovakia has been maintaining such relations for a long time. He appreciated the share of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe in the implementation of the Helsinki Conference Final Act as a contribution to peaceful cooperation of nations and continued easing of international tension.

SRV VOCATIONAL EDUCATION MINISTER ENDS VISIT

LD122300 Prague CTK in English 1935 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Bratislava, 12 Mar (CETEKA)--Vietnamese Minister of Higher and Secondary Vocational Education Nguyen Dinh Tu, who had been on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia, ended her stay and left for Moscow.

Before her departure, she had been received by Elena Litvajova, Slovak Communist Party Presidium member and Slovak Women's Union chairman. In a friendly meeting, Elena Litvajova acquainted her with the women organization's structure and the activity of its members before the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

SOCIALIST PARTY DISCUSSES ECONOMY, HUSAK MEETING

LD121734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Today in Prague the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party discussed the draft proposal of the Main Directions for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for 1981-85. The report of the Presidium delivered by the party's chairman, Bohuslav Kucera, stressed the principal significance of the further development of the national economy, both from the international point of view and for the satisfaction of our people. The report pointed out the necessity of an unconditional transition toward the intensification of the economy and underlined the urgency of raising resources based on reducing fuel, energy and raw materials demands, on better valorization of domestic raw materials, on the correct orientation and effectiveness of investment construction and on better utilization of the creative potential of our working people.

Bohuslav Kucera went on to report on the Monday meeting between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, and the representatives of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party. At the meeting the work of this party within the political system of the National Front was praised. He also recalled the historical importance of the 26th Congress of Soviet Communists.

The resolution from today's session of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party fully supports a consistent implementation of a significant growth in the intensification of the economy and an increase in the effectiveness and quality of all work.

LENART RECEIVES SLOVAK REVIVAL PARTY DELEGATION

LD121736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Today in Bratislava, Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, received the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Slovak Revival Party headed by its chairman, Jozej Mjarton. Lenart informed the leading representatives of the Slovak Revival Party about the preparations for the forthcoming 16th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL congress, and about tasks before the elections to the representative bodies. He also dealt with some other topical domestic and foreign political problems.

Comrade Jozef Lenart stressed the activity of the members and functionaries of the Slovak Revival Party in the work of the National Front and their committed approach to the fulfillment of the tasks of an advanced socialist society.

Jozef Mjarton spoke about the activity of the members and functionaries of the Slovak Revival Party before the 16th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL congress and elections to the representative bodies. He expressed full support for the policy of the CPCZ aiming at the further development of our country in this 5-year period.

HAVLIN SPEECH AT ARTISTS' MEETING REPORTED

LD121430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Representatives of Czechoslovak artists' unions met today with Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary and Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary.

In the afternoon the meeting was addressed by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. He stressed that the preparations of the 16th CPCZ Congress provide an opportunity to appreciate the fact that Czechoslovak culture has always been addressing itself through its humanistic values not only to the working people of its own country but also to the honest people of the world in order to appeal to their reason and hearts through the militant voice of socialism, progress and peace. He pointed out that in the mission of culture and art there is nothing more noble than a service to mankind and a duty to fill the lives of men with the wealth of real and truly humanistic values.

Comrade Josef Havlin went on to speak about the problems and principle tasks facing the individual areas of creative activity. At the close of his meeting, he singled out the importance of ideological work among the creative intelligentsia and the attention it must pay to the systematic and purposeful education of young talents. He also voiced his conviction that the entire Czechoslovak cultural front will devote all its abilities and strength to contribute by its unique share as actively as possible to the common task of building socialism.

LETTER TO TRIBUNA COMPLAINS OF MISINFORMATION

AU121620 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 9 4 Mar 81 p 7

[Letter by reader Ladislav Petrovic, Piestany: "Rumors, Rumors"]

[Text] We constantly hear plenty of "utterly reliable" reports.

Once it is the "defection" of a well-known personality to the West, next time "infighting" and planned "changes" in various bodies, or something else. And our petit bourgeois eagerly lends his ear to the gossip and scandal-fraught tales. With ambiguous gestures he secretively passes them on, giving himself the air of a well-informed and knowledgeable insider. He is, of course, tactfully secretive about the sources of his information.... However, sometimes we ourselves create scope for him, be it by neglecting him or by carelessly fulfilling our duties....

BRIEFS

VISITING HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL--In Prague on 4 March, Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received Gyula Horn, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee Department of International Relations. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH HUNGARY--Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, arrived in Prague on 2 March. He will discuss with his Czechoslovak counterpart Vaclav Hula current issues of CSSR-Hungarian economic cooperation. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION MEETING--The delegations of the International Electrotechnical Commission began in Prague on 2 March. The deliberations are being attended by 130 experts from 17 countries, including Japan, Hungary, the FRG, Poland, the USSR, the United States, Great Britain and the CSSR. For 5 days they will devote themselves to issues connected with problems concerning audio and video recording on magnetic tape and phonograph records, and using such recordings for educational purposes. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

FUEL-ENERGY SEMINAR--A seminar on the theme "Prospects for the Development of the World's Fuel-Energy Complexes to 2030," attended by representatives of the International Institute for Applied System Analysis [IIASA], ended in Prague on 4 March. Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power, delivered a report in which he assessed the development of the CSSR fuel-energy base in the past 25 years and spoke about the course of CSSR fuel-energy policy in the upcoming period. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY FOR AFGHANISTAN--According to the Afghan daily Kabul NEW TIMES, the CSSR will deliver to Afghanistan machinery and equipment necessary to finish the Hilmand valley irrigation and development project started--and left unfinished--by the Americans 33 years ago. A contract signed in Kabul on 13 December 1980 foresees Afghanistan purchasing $4.2 million worth of CSSR-made construction machinery. The purchase is to be financed from a $90 million credit extended to Afghanistan by the CSSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Mar 81 p 6 AU]

CUBAN SUGAR REFINING--On 17 February, the Melnik sugar refinery began processing the first batch of a total of 83,000 tons of raw cane sugar which Cuba will deliver to the CSSR this year. Other sugar refineries will begin processing Cuban sugar later this month and on 1 April. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

VISIT TO VIETNAM, LAOS--Prague, 7 Mar (CTK)--Czechoslovak Minister of Labour and Social Affairs Michal Stancel left for a working visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic Saturday. The aim of the visit is to strengthen contacts in the sphere of the special training and employment of Vietnamese and Lao workers in Czechoslovak organizations, and cooperation in further spheres. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1609 GMT 7 Mar 81 LD]

ROMANIAN PREMIER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS FOR HOME

Economic Agreement

LD122044 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] A GDR-Romanian agreement was signed today on long-term scientific-technical cooperation, specialization and cooperation in production in important areas of the two countries' economies until 1990. The document, signed by chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, and Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet, represents a contribution toward the further development of specialization and cooperation within CEMA. It is aimed among other things at accelerating scientific-technological progress.

Later today, Willi Stoph and Ilie Verdet will visit the publicly-owned Heinrich Rau heavy machinery construction plant in Wildau.

Engineering Plant Visit

LD122032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Ilie Verdet, the Romanian premier, who is on an official visit to the GDR, were guests today of the working people of the Heinrich Rau heavy engineering plant at Wildau. Willi Stoph, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and the personalities accompanying them visited different sections of the plant which produces rolling mill installations and which has belonged to the Ernst Thaelmann heavy engineering combine in Magdeburg since 1969. Since 1976 a total of 50 such installations have been exported to Romania.

Ilie Verdet described the plant's development to date as a good guarantee for a further successful advance in strengthening the GDR economy. At the same time the heavy engineering workers are making an important contribution to raising the reputation of socialism in the world, the Romanian guest said.

Departure for Home

LD121620 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN)--Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, ended his official friendship visit to the GDR today and left for home. He was given a cordial send-off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, by whom he had been invited.

Also present at the leave-taking of the Romanian head of government were: first deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers and Politburo members of the SED Central Committee, Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Manfred Flegel, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz, as well as other dignatories.

As he was leaving, Ilie Verdet expressed his thanks once again for the hospitality shown to him and gave Willi Stoph a fraternal embrace.

LOCAL SED OFFICIALS EXPRESS CONCERN OVER POLAND

WA131015 [Editorial Report] Official SED bezirk newspapers publish on 16 and 23 February reports delivered by the SED bezirk first secretaries to their respective 14th SED bezirk delegates conferences. Of the 14 bezirk reports published, three include specific reference to events in Poland.

The Magdeburg VOLKSSTIMME of 16 February, on pages 4-6 publishes excerpts from the report of the SED Magdeburg Bezirk management to the 14-51 February delegates conference, delivered by Kurt Tiedke, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the SED Magdeburg Bezirk management. Tiedke's published statements include the following:

"The party elections reflected the growing interest of the communists and workers in the development of the class struggle. They are following with concern and attentiveness the increasing gravity of the international situation which is being provoked by certain circles of the monopoly bourgeoisie. The confrontation policy of imperialism is increasingly being judged as the class reaction of the old exploiter society to the strengthening of the positions of socialism, to the successes of the national liberation movement and to the growth of democratic and progressive forces in the world. In addition, there is increasing expression of a lack of understanding as to why the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary activities in the People's Republic of Poland are not being decisively called to a halt.

"Therefore it is understandable that a number of questions have arisen which are very closely connected with the whole dialectic of the international class struggle. This confirms the necessity of devoting an important place in the political-ideological work among the masses to questions of the struggle for securing peace and exposing the aggressive policy of imperialism."

"At the enterprise and kreis delegates conferences it was brought out with good reason that imperialism , in carrying out its policy of confrontation, is directing its main thrust against the Soviet Union and all the states of the socialist community. This is why the leading circles of the United States want to bind up the countries of West Europe, Japan and China even more firmly in their aggressive plans. According to their plans an aggressive, antisocialist bloc against the socialist community of states is to be created. All possible means are being used toward this end, including ideological diversion. The counterrevolutionary machinations in the People's Republic of Poland are also a firm component of this imperialist confrontation course. And as far as the situation in our neighboring socialist country is concerned, among us here every schoolchild knows this: Without work, without high performance, no society can rise to a higher and better level. Within socialism, strikes do not serve the interests of the people but rather the interests of counterrevolution.

"A number of statements made at the Eighth PZPR Plenum confirm the correctness of the assessments about the counterrevolutionary intrigues in the People's Republic of Poland as they were presented to us by the SED Central Committee from the start. If the concrete conclusions are drawn from this, the Polish people will in fact be spared much suffering; for we know from our own historical experience: He who does not strike down counterrevolution inflicts serious harm on his own people and on other people.

"We also know, however, that even there the trees of counterrevolution are now growing to the heavens. Mankind is moving not from socialism to capitalism, but precisely the reverse.

"The great clamor from the revanchists in the FRG makes all too clear how great is the appetite of the diehard reactionaries, the eastward expansionists of today. It is also truly fortunate for the working people of Poland that the socialist GDR, this stable socialist state on German soil, lies between the imperialist FRG and the People's Republic of Poland, even though the revanchist clique in the FRG will hear nothing of recognition of GDR citizenship. This changes none of the facts: This GDR citizen does exist and will always act in the spirit of scoialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism to protect and defend the socialist achievements in the countries of the socialist community against all attacks.

"Whatever may happen in the People's Republic of Poland, one thing is irrefutable: Thanks to the strength of the Soviet Union and all states of the socialist community, there is no force in the world which could break Poland out of the socialist community of states."

As published in the Neubrandenburg FREIE ERDE of 16 February on pages 9-12, Johannes Chemnitzer, SED Central Committee member and first secretary of the SED Neubrandenburg Bezirk management, delivered the bezirk management report to the 14-15 February delegates conference in which he made the following comments on Poland:

"These [intensified imperialist attacks on peace and detente] include the attempts, supported by internal counterrevolutionary forces, to organize economic and political chaos in Poland and to liquidate socialism in the process.

"We state just as unequivocally as was stated in many election reporting assemblies of the basic organizations and in the kreis delegates conferences: We stand firmly at the side of the Marxist-Leninist forces of the PZPR as the leading force of the Polish working class and its allies.

"We will also offer all help possible in crushing the counterrevolution and overcoming the political-economic difficulties.

"Poland is and will remain socialist! The GDR is a steadfast barrier against the marching plans of the counterrevolutionaries on the other side of the Elbe and the Werra."

The East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG of 16 February on pages 5-8 publishes excerpts from the report of the SED Berlin Bezirk management to the 14-15 February 1981 delegates conference, delivered by Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk management. His statements include the following:

"We vigorously reject all strategies of a so-called 'loosening-up' of real socialism, a so-called differentiation policy and the intensified ideological diversion and subversive actions against the socialist states, especially against the Soviet Union, and we are increasing our revolutionary vigilance. We are strengthening the unity of all Warsaw Pact states and stand firmly at the side of all class-conscious Marxist-Leninist forces in People's Poland who are remaining loyal to the cause of internationalism inthe struggle against the counterrevolution."

GENERAL KESSLER ADDRESSES MILITARY CONFERENCE

AU121652 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 81 p 2

[ADN report: "National Defense Is Strengthened: Conference on Military Instructions"]

[Text] Strausberg (ADN)--Current problems of military policy were central to a military-political conference held in Strausberg on Tuesday.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy national defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army [NVA], addressed 400 officials of party and state organs, the youth league, the society for sports and technology and members of the NVA and security and protective organs. He underscored that the peace initiative of the 26th CPSU Congress, which has elicited worldwide attention provides, further incentive for the GDR's working people and soldiers to do all they can to comprehensively strengthen worker-peasant power and to defend socialist gains against any attempts of imperialist aggression.

In the discussion participants in the conference described their experiences in drawing, with their collectives, conclusions to strengthen the GDR's national defense in view of the danger of war fanned by imperialism.

HEAVY RAINFALL, THAWING CAUSE EXTENSIVE FLOODING

AU121638 [Editorial Report] GDR dailies on 11 March carry several reports on floods caused by the rapid thaw in the country.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on page 2 carries a 500-word ADN-ND report from Berlin entitled "Floods in the Southern Bezirke: Thaw and Copious Rainfalls Caused Rise in Water Levels: Werra River 3.9 Meters Above Normal at Meiningen." The report notes that on Tuesday morning precipitation totaling 64 liters per square meter in 24 hours had been registered on the Schmuecke. That is two-thirds of the average for the month of March. The report continues, "The highest degree of flood alert was announced for all kreise in Suhl Bezirk on Tuesday. On Tuesday evening the Werra River level reached a reading of 3.9 meters." The levels of the Werra and of other rivers rose some 5 centimeters per hour and additional increases must be expected. Seven country roads had to be closed to traffic in Suhl Bezirk and other local roads were closed in Schleusingen and Meiningen, the report continues. The water levels of the Saale, Bode, Weisse Elster, Unstrut, Freiberger and Zwickauer Mulde and of the Neisse rivers also have further increased in the upper reaches, and in some localities water has flooded residential buildings, fields and roads. "Discharge quantities of almost 80 cubic meters per second were registered for the Schwarza River at Bad Blankenburg. The normal flow is estimated to total 2 cubic meters, the report notes.

NATIONAL-ZEITUNG on the same day carries a 450-word ADN report on page 2 from Gera entitled, "Thaw Causes Further Rise in Water Levels: Roads Closed in Suhl Bezirk; Rain and Fog on the Fichtelberg Mountain." The newspaper reports that "experts expect the water level of the Weisse Elster River to rise to 1.5 meters above normal by this evening and that" melted snow and rain also caused considerable increases in the water levels of Saale tributaries such as the Schwarza and Lockwitz." The report adds that "the floods on the Werra River caused damages to bridges in Scheibe-Alsbach, the closure of roads in Goldisthal and Seeligenthal and 50 flooded basements." The Suhl-Schleusingen railroad had to be closed to traffic, the report states, and continues that in 24 hours the snowcover in the Thuringen mountains decreased from 120 to 100 centimeters and at the same time heavy rainfalls, totaling in some places up to 64 liters per square meter, fell in a few hours in the Rennsteig area. Temperatures of 5 degrees centigrade and fog were recorded yesterday on the 1,214-meter-high Fichtelberg Mountain, the report notes in conclusion.

Roads Closed, Families Moved

DW121122 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1840 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] There were heavy rainfalls today over the entire territory of the GDR. Above all in the mountainous areas it rained almost without interruption. Heavy rainfalls had resulted yesterday in rising water levels in the rivers. Near Meiningen the Werra reached its hitherto maximum level, rising to 4.02 meters. A thaw on the ridges of the Thuringian Forest and continuous rainfalls during the night have led to flooding. In more than 15 villages in the Meiningen area the basements and other rooms of about 800 houses are flooded. Seventy-nine families had to be temporarily evacuated.

Traffic installations and agricultural areas are flooded. Traffic in Meiningen was blocked considerably, so that some 5,000 citizens must be supplied by inflatable boats. Thousands of helpers are working to clear failures of water supply and power installations. In the evening the flood of the Werra reached the Bad Salzungen area. In the Meiningen area a number of road and railroad lines are interrupted. Belrieth and Helmstedt are practically enclosed by the flood so that inflatable boats and tractors are the only means of supply and transportation here, too.

In Schleusingen and Wasungen the streets were flooded and apartments and basements affected. Here, too, many helpers, including those from the voluntary fire department are keeping water conduits clear, removing bulky goods and fortifying river bank installations.

Here you see a picture of Auleben, Nordhausen Kreis. The crests of the flood rose to over 4 meters here--reaching twice the normal water level. Streets were flooded, fields, gardens and pasture land at the foot of Kyffhaeuser Mountain are under water. By noon two dams were broken; the fire department and volunteers are controlling the dikes to prevent further damage.

The main highways F-19 from Meiningen to Niederschmalkalden, the F-62 in the Immelborn area, the F-281 between Eisfeld and Sachsenbrunn as well as the F-89 near Sonneberg in the Suhl Bezirk are closed, as is the F-4 from Sondershausen to (Ginderode) in Erfurt Bezirk as well as a number of other roads. Traffic is also interrupted on two branch lines of the GDR railroads between Suhl and Schleusingen as well as Georgenthal and Tambach-Dietharz.

In Schierke in the Harz Mountains uninterrupted rainfalls were registered with 21 liters of water per square meter and a temperature of 10 degrees centigrade. It has been necessary to give the flood alarm in the Bode area in the Kreise of Halberstadt, Oschersleben and Wansleben as well as in Stassfurt Kreis. The water levels of the Unstrut, the Weisse Elster, the Pleisee as well as the Freiberger and Zwickauer Mulde, the Oder and Neisse have also risen and will continue to rise slightly. Due to the warm weather all of the snow cover in the mountains will very likely be thawing. The floods will thus continue on the upper courses of the rivers and therefore also in the plains.

Further Flood Report

DW121230 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Following heavy rainfalls last night, waters in the GDR's southern areas have again risen considerably, as the Halle Water Resources Agency has just announced. Another rise in the water level of the Werra up to Meiningen must be expected. This is the second highest water level of the river in this century, the agency says. Thousands of water authority and civil defense helpers are working without interruption to protect objects, dams and dikes that are endangered. People in flooded houses and residential areas are having supplies taken to them by trucks, tractors and inflatable boats. In the factories production has not been interrupted in the last few hours. Traffic this morning proceeded without major delays although some roads continue to be closed.

In the area of the upper Unstrut, too, the highest flood alarm signal was given. Like on the Werra, the tributaries rose here as well. The water level of the Saale can be controlled by the barrages. In this context the Water Resources Agency talks about medium high water, but points out that the present unfilled capacity in the barrages is decreasing.

In the flood areas several hundred hectares of agricultural area are under water. In Dresden the Elbe overflowed its banks last night, with its water level rising to 1.30 meters. A number of river bank roads, including the F-6 Meissen, had to be closed. The entire shipping traffic on the Elbe has been discontinued.

12 March Situation

DW130958 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1843 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Concerning the flood situation: Very substantial rainfalls occurred again today in the southern bezirke of the republic. The snow has thawed completely up to an altitude of 700 meters. The mountain tops of the highlands are still covered by a blanket of snow equivalent to 110 million cubic meters of water.

The situation in the Werra River Valley continues to be complicated as a result of persistent rainfall and thunderstorms. At some points, such as Dorndorf and Bad Salzungen, the Werra River water level reached the 4.22 meter mark in the early morning hours, which is 3 meters above normal. Bridges and many stretches of road continue to be blocked in Meiningen Kreis. Apartment buildings are surrounded by water. As shown here in Wasungen many people moved to upper floors. Medical care and supplies to people affected are being insured. Nearly 2,500 helpers from the hydroengineering sector, civil defense and colleagues from many enterprises are working around the clock to prevent even greater damage and to insure a normal production process.

A flood crest on the Werra River is expected to reach the Eisenach-Gerstungen area in the evening hours. This flood crest is of a size last registered 10 years ago.

Graefenrode near Oberhof: This bridge was destroyed by high water pressure. Fire department personnel assist the construction workers of the village in removing debris.

Saale River near Jena-Goeschwitz: The river has overflowed its banks only slightly because the river dams of the Saale Cascade have held back 45 million cubic meters of water since the beginning of the week. Large areas are protected against inundation. The water level is decreasing slightly in the upper parts of the rivers. The flood crest is moving toward the middle and lower courses of the rivers.

The rivers and creeks of Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk are also at floor stage. The Zwickau Mulde had a water level of 1.70 meters above normal near Aue and 2.5 meters above normal near Zwickau in the forenoon. The flood protection function of the Bezirk's 19 river dams are fully in effect. The Eibenstock river dam now under construction also held back as much as one-third of the water quantity envisaged for its final capacity.

Dresden: The Elbe water level in the bezirk capital was 5.56 meters at noon. It was necessary to block the river bank terrace and highway number 6, as well as the parking lots in Bad Schandau, Pirna and Meissen. The Elbe River ferries have discontinued operations, and shipping has been suspended.

13 March Conditions

DW131224 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0603 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Following more rainfall and melting snow on mountain tops the flood levels of the rivers in the highlands continue unabated. A spokesman for the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Water Management told our newsroom this morning that a slightly decreasing tendency has been noted during the past few hours in the tributaries of the Werra River. The water level near Meiningen also decreased by 10 centimeters. In contrast, in the Eisenach-Gaerstungen area the Werra has reached its highest water level. Flood protection measures are concentrated accordingly on the middle and lower course of the river.

The water level of the Elbe River, too, has increased rapidly. At the Dresden water-level measuring point it stood this morning at 6.2 meters. Water management experts anticipate a further increase.

In Magdeburg Bezirk the Bode River has overflowed its banks at some points. This affects Halberstadt, Oschersleben, Stassfurt, and Wanzleben.

By taking preventive measures, civil defense forces jointly with water management specialist, members of voluntary fire departments and inhabitants have succeeded in averting greater damage to date.

Several rivers in the Halle area also carry increased water levels. The upper courses of the Saale and Schwarza Rivers, in contrast, show decreasing water levels in the Thuringian Region, as do the (?Selte) and Wipper Rivers in the Harz mountains.

Water Levels Lower

DW131226 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0903 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The water level of the Saale River increased 15 centimeters within 13 hours, and in all probability it will not decrease. The water levels of the Bode, Unstrut, Elster and Elbe Rivers in Halle Bezirk likewise increased.

In the Dresden area the Elbe River water level at present is 15.90 meters. It will further increase in the course of the day. It was necessary to block streets near the river bank and other traffic routes.

The water levels in the rivers and creeks of Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk have a decreasing tendency. The upper courses of the Werra, Saale and the Schwarza in the Thuringian area and the (?Selte) and Wipper also exhibit a tendency toward decreasing water levels.

The situation in Gera Bezirk during the night was characterized by generally decreasing water levels. The water volume passing through the Weisse Elster and Schwarze Elster Rivers decreased by about one-third compared with the maximum level reached in the past several days.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA--On Tuesday Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, received Werner Schedlich, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, for the presentation of his credentials. In the subsequent talks President Nyerere valued the friendly relations between the GDR and Tanzania, and expressed his desire for their further deepening. He underscored that in view of the exacerbated international situation, continuing the detente process and consolidating peace and security throughout the entire world are of maximum importance for the peoples' well-being. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

PUJA RECEIVES CSSR DEPUTY MINISTER SPACIL

LD122224 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Mar (MTI)--Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja Thursday saw Dr Dusan Spacil, Czechoslovak deputy foreign minister, currently on a visit here on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Czechoslovak cultural and information center in Budapest. Dr Dusan Spacil met also with Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska and discussed with him actual questions of the international situation and the two countries' relations.

GOODS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

LD121422 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 11 Mar (MTI)--Janos Vas and Peter Bashikarov, Hungarian and Bulgarian deputy external trade ministers respectively, signed the goods exchange and payments agreement between their countries for 1981 in Budapest on Wednesday.

The envisaged mutual deliveries exceed the figure for last year by about 20 percent. The domestic trade assortment exchange will go up too.

Peter Bashikarov left Hungary on Wednesday.

PORTUGUESE OFFICIAL DEPARTS AFTER VISIT WITH LEADERS

LD121808 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Mar (MTI)--Ernesto Augusto Melo Antunes, member of the Portuguese Revolutionary Council and chairman of the Constitution Committee, Thursday left Budapest at the end of his official visit paid at the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

The guest was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Frigyes Puja. Present was Fernando Delfim Maria Lopes Vieira, ambassador of the Republic of Portugal to Budapest.

Ernesto Augusto Melo Antunes stayed in Budapest from March 9 to 12. Following talks with Frigyes Puja, he was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, as a personal emissary of the president of the Republic of Portugal.

SOLYOM, TU DELEGATION RETURN FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD122044 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Mar (MTI)--A Hungarian trade union delegation returned to Budapest on Thursday from Afghanistan. Headed by Ferenc Solyom, secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), the delegation took part in the first congress of the trade union organization of Afghanistan. Following the congress, the SZOT representatives conducted official, friendly talks with Afghan trade union leaders about strengthening cooperation between their organizations.

USSR SUPREME SOVIET HONORS TECHNICAL EXPERTS

LD122226 Budapest MTI in English 1746 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 21 Mar (MTI)--The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet has awarded Orders of Merit and other high honours to Hungarian experts who have excelled in the building of poultry farms in the Soviet Union and supplying and operating the technical implements of the 22nd Olympic Games. The decorations were handed over to the awardees on Thursday at the Budapest Soviet Embassy by Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov. The ceremony was attended also by Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP CC, Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, members of the HSWP Political Committee, and by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT CONGRESS PREVIEWED

LD122138 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 12 Mar (MTI)--The Seventh Congress of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front will commence on March 14 in Budapest. The nearly 1,400 delegates to the session will be representing almost every layer of Hungarian society, while the topics on the agenda will embrace every current issue pertaining to the development of the country. The congress is meeting in congenial domestic political conditions as substantiated by the experience of the 4,500 local meetings and elections of the Front held in the foregoing months. These preparatory sessions demonstrated that the Hungarian public is taking ever bigger part willingly--and even taking initiatives--in building developed socialist society.

As many as half a million people took part at debates held in the meetings and county and city delegates' conferences preceding the congress. In view of the country's population of just 10.5 million, the above figure can be deemed as really significant.

The functioning of the local Front committees is helped by members including 672 church personalities. These organs coordinate the work of 50,000 activists. The documents of the forthcoming congress have got enriched through most of the [number indistinct] speeches and proposals made at the preparatory meetings.

An indication of the successful expansion of socialist democracy is the rising participation by the citizens in public life activities, as against the earlier 942 People's Front committees. This time 1,321 such organs were elected throughout the country. It enhances the significance of the above that most of these were formed in hamlets where these constitute practically the only forum of public life.

Some of the important tasks of the coming congress include discussion on the further development of socialist democracy, struggle against the formal elements in the practice of democraticism while promoting an ever fuller attainment of national unity. The delegates are also expected to deal with the family policy work of the Front and its activities to educate the youth in the spirit of democraticism and public life. Their topics will include the country's economic situation as well the international activities of the Patriotic People's Front.

The congress is expected to last two days.

BRIEFS

SOVIET COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED--Moscow--The 1981 work plan for Hungarian-Soviet cultural and scientific cooperation has been signed. A highlight of the rich program is the Bartok centenary, which will be marked throughout the USSR with festive concerts, shows and exhibitions. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Mar 81 LD]

HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE ALERT--Austrian veterinary officials have reported an outbreak of hoof and mouth disease in the St Poelten vicinity, 60 kilometers from Vienna. Measures required for eliminating the epidemic have been taken: Up to Thursday, 5 March, the slaughter of 2,000 animals, including hogs, cattle and sheep had been ordered in Lower Austria. Hungarian veterinary authorities have advised large farms and private livestock raisers with animals susceptible to the disease to pay special attention to their animals and forbid foreign visitors access to areas where such animals are kept. The necessary preventive instructions have been issued by country veterinary authorities. Vehicles bearing Austrian animals and products entering countries adjacent to Austria must be disinfected. As of 4 March, Czechoslovakia has suspended imports of meat and milk as well as their transshipment at Austrian border crossings for an indefinite period. Austria fears that Italy will take similar steps. So far, it has been impossible to establish the source of the virus, but specialists are virtually certain that it originated in the Far East, possibly India. The cattle show scheduled for this spring in Vienna has been cancelled. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Mar 81 p 8 WA]

RADOM SOLIDARITY THREATENS 2-HOUR WARNING STRIKE

NC121543 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (AFP)--The Radom branch of the independent trade unions Solidarity today threatened to hold a two-hour warning strike next Wednesday (March 18) if the government does not send representatives to the town, 100 kms (64 miles) south of here, to examine its demands.

The union will call a general strike in the region from the following Monday (March 23) if the warning stoppage had no effect, a Solidarity spokesman said.

The strike call was approved by more than 200 delegates representing most of the factories in the region, the spokesman added. Only two people abstained in the vote.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Demands

LD131032 Warsaw PAP in English 0844 GMT 13 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Mar (PAP)--"The state of strike alert in Radom announced by the local chapter of Solidarnosc remains in force. It was proclaimed over the postulates concerning responsibility for the events in June 1976", ZYCIE WARZAWY said, adding that there were demands for changes in top local posts.

"The postulates concern also the handing over for public ends of two unfinished facilities at Daleka Street, built for the Interior Ministry.

"Hundreds of posters and leaflets attacking the voivodship authorities were pasted on the streets, shop windows, fences and walls of registries. But so far, social tension prevailing in Radom and the voivodship has not slowed down the implementation of production targets.

"Over 200 chairmen of the factory Solidarnosc commissions from the area assembled in the local shoe factory on March 12. They got acquainted with the course of the talks that the leadership of the Solidarnosc Interfactory Founding Committee in Radom held with the Union's National Consultative Commission in Gdansk. They discussed also matters connected with the strike alert and decided that this state should be maintained and unless their demands are taken into account till March 18, a warning strike will take place from 10 to 12 a.m. on that day.

"The Solidarity delegates stressed that they did not intend to disturb calm in Radom and the voivodship. They believe that the solution of many issues requires talks between the Solidarity interfactory committee and a government commission.

"Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski got a list of these postulates on March 12.

"A U.S. TV camera crew, as well as Austrian, Czechoslovak and Japanese journalists were present at the debates", ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

KOR'S MICHNIK ARRESTED; RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED

NC122007 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 March (AFP)--Adam Michnik, a leader of Poland's dissident grouping KOR, was arrested today and placed under restricted liberty by a court here, the Solidarity union announced.

Under the restriction he must not leave Warsaw without special authorization and must present himself at his local police station three times a week.

Mr Michnik, a historian, reportedly refused to receive a written copy of the decision, indicating he did not accept it and would refuse to comply with its stipulations.

KOR, the Social Self-Defence Committee, was founded by Polish intellectuals following the 1968 turmoil here with the aim of assisting workers imprisoned for their participation in demonstrations. The organization later became close to the Solidarity confederation when founded last summer.

Jacek Kuron, another prominent leader of KOR, was put under a similar restriction a week ago.

KOR MEMBER REPORTED VICTIM OF TEAR-GAS ATTACK

NC121410 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (AFP)--A member of Poland's Social Self-Defence Committee (KOR), Antoni Pajdak, was victim of a tear gas attack at his home in Warsaw on Tuesday, the independent trade union Solidarity said here today. Solidarity said Mr Pajdak was thrown down a staircase by his unidentified assailant and fractured his pelvis.

CONGRESS COMMISSION DISCUSSES DRAFT PROGRAM

LD131130 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 12 Mar 81

["Draft Programme for the 9th PUWP Congress"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (PAP)--A successive plenary meeting of the congress organizing commission, chaired by PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania was held here today. It was devoted to a discussion of a successive (?viewing) of draft programmatic assumptions for the 9th extraordinary congress of the PUWP.

The principal programmatic assumptions were presented by Political Bureau member and CC secretary Stefan Olszowski, who is at the head of the Secretariat of the commission. He stressed that the discussion and remarks that will be coming in during the present meeting will be taken into account by the commission Secretariat in preparing a successive version of the programmatic assumptions which will be submitted to consultations in several hundred of party organizations in large enterprises and some other milieus. This is a complex document, embracing all the most important areas of party life and activity, and it has brought in both an attempt of evaluation of our economic and socio-political situation, and suggestions of programmatic solutions. (A summary of Olszowski's address is given separately).

The prevailing view in the discussion was that the draft of the programmatic document now submitted to the commission was better than the one that had been discussed at its previous session. Critical remarks about the document were also voiced, especially as regards the insufficiently precise formulations and arguments used therein. It was also stressed that it was necessary to substantiate why some suggestions and proposals submitted so far had not been reflected in the assumptions.

In the opinion of many speakers the draft failed to reflect in a proper degree the currently crucial issues of morality and responsibility of party members in everyday life and in their political service. In the evaluation of the sources of the present deep crisis the causes of errors and difficulties should find a more explicit presentation in the document, it was said. The document should be formulated not only with members of the party in mind but should also contain clearer offers addressed to the entire society.

Attention ought to be focussed on key problems so as not to engage the party's efforts in problems of minor importance. There are many examples to prove that in the last few weeks in particular, various forces not committed to the cause of stabilization are obstructing the discussion resorting to arguments which have nothing to do with the essence of socialist renewal.

The key problem at present is not so much the date of the congress, though it would be desirable that it convenes as soon as possible. Of decisive significance here is the care of preparing a sound programme of ventures aimed to overcome the crisis, probably the deepest one in Poland's post-war history, to ensure effective mechanisms of successful development.

It was pointed out that it was necessary to start a broad discussion connected with the changes in the PUWP statute, in the documents regulating questions of elections to party authorities, especially with an increased role of workers, members of the PUWP in mind.

The meeting ended with a speech delivered by PUPW CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania (a summary is given separately).

Kania Addresses Session

LD130056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The most important event that took place in the country yesterday was the plenary meeting of the Congress Commission at the PZPR Central Committee headquarters in Warsaw. The main trends of program provisions, together with amendments prepared at the meeting of the Congress Commission Presidium were presented by Stefan Olszowski. The document is based on results of work done by all teams dealing with problems.

After a discussion which lasted several hours, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, took the floor, stressing the constructive character of the fruitful debates.

Stanislaw Kania said that material resulting from these debates must be used in the draft party program which the Central Committee will present before the ninth extraordinary congress.

The speeches made agreed that the congress is a great necessity for the party and that is how the Politburo understands it.

The preparations for the congress, Stanislaw Kania said, must favor actions aimed at improving our difficult situation, both in the political and economic spheres. As regards the preparation of the program documents, the commission must first prepare provisions for the development of the socialist democracy program, for strengthening the leading role of the party and for the stabilization of the economic-political situation.

It was appraised in the discussion that the documents presented, though still not perfected, can already constitute the foundations of preparations for the congress.

The Central Committee first secretary shared the view held by speakers who proposed that before presenting the draft to the Central Committee, and then to the whole party and to the nation, that it should be directed to the largest party organizations with the view to obtaining their opinion. Only afterwards would it be presented for approval to the Central Committee and then submitted for general party and nationwide precongress discussion.

Stanislaw Kania also underlined that during the discussion there was no lack of varying, even conflicting proposals. The party will be a force able to act as a Marxist-Leninist party based on internal party democracy linked with democratic centralism.

Stanislaw Kania touched on the problems of the difficult economic situation and declared that we must do everything to bring about economic stabilization in the country as it constitutes an important factor in strengthening the political situation.

Stanislaw Kania also paid much attention to the very great importance of the 26th CPSU Congress and its peaceful initiatives.

The speaker referred to the anniversary of the events of March 1968, stating that they were a signal proving the existence of crises phenomena. Without a crisis of confidence, thousands of young people would not have found themselves in the streets at that time.

The secretary of the party Central Committee had critical views of people who, in 1968, worked in the country as revisionists from anticommunist positions and who today are making loud noises abroad.

Going over to matters connected with the actions of party central organs in the near future, Stanislaw Kania said that the next Central Committee plenum will be devoted to problems of the party, shaping its ideological face and organizational issues.

The program document--the object of the present session of the Congress Commission--must be approved at the next session, which should be held next month. That plenum should open the whole precongress campaign and should also fix the date of the congress.

The next session of the Congress Commission should be devoted to the examination of problems connected with party statute amendments.

Revisionism, Anti-Semitism Hit

LD131040 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 13 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (PAP)--Today's session of the PUWP congress organizing commission held today ended with a speech delivered by PUWP CC First Secretary Stanilsaw Kania. He said, among other things:

"Preparations for the congress should facilitate activities in favour of the improvement of our situation. It is tough--both in the political and economic sphere. Poland's international situation is most complicated, too."

The first secretary also said he shared the view of the speakers who proposed that prior to the presentation of the document onprogrammatic assumptions to the Central Committee it was indispensable to submit it to consultation in major party organizations. "Only afterwards it would be submitted to a nation-wide discussion preceding the congress," he said.

"Stabilization of the economic situation constitutes an important factor of political stabilization. We ought to be consolidating these processes. It is a good thing that meetings have taken place between the prime minister and representatives of the leadership of the branch trade unions and Solidarnosc. May they serve the normalization of life in this country and restoration of the rhythm of work in every enterprises, in every field of life.

"A characteristic feature and an important source of economic complications is the considerable dependence of our economy on Western markets," the speaker continued. "This is related to the state of our indebtedness. We are encountering ever greater difficulties in this respect.

"All these issues constitute a real and significant factor affecting our internal situation. This is a factor more weighty than a considerable part of our society and party members seem to realize. We should be aware of the realities, especially during preparations for the 9th PUWP Congress".

Stanislaw Kania (?devoted a lot) of space to the immense meaning of the congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its programmatic initiatives oriented towards detente, towards making the world abandon the road of growing tension and spiraling armaments. "We are vitally interested in the success of this programme. Hence the great support that we are lending to the programme of the CPSU Congress, and in particular to the foreign policy line mapped out by this congress."

Various problems were taken up in the discussion, including those connected with the anniversary of the March 1968 events.

"Can one revise the evaluation of the March events that had been made in 1968? Is a correction in this evaluation possible and admissible? I believe that we will not err if we say that March 1968 was also, and I stress the word also, a sign of crisis, a confidence crisis included. Had it not been so thousands of young people would not have taken to the streets. It is, however, hard to revise the evaluation of the attitudes of those people who nowadays make boisterous pronouncements abroad and who had been active on the home ground in 1968. These are people known for their extreme revisionist postures. Nowadays, they are not merely revisionists but above all people at the service of militant anti-communism, and a rehabilitation of such attitudes is out of the question.

"While determination to stave off crisis had been increasing within the party the revisionists had been speaking then about crisis and difficulties as well but not with the intention to overcome these difficulties or to solve the intensifying crisis phenomena but with the intention to take advantage of them. They are making it clear today what their ends had then been. I am speaking about a whole group of people who write or work for various centres of anti-communist subversion. It has to be forcefully stressed that we have no intention to and do not admit for a single moment the possibility of resorting for any purpose whatsoever to sources of anti-Semitism. These are no clean sources which have always been alien to communists and which are incompatible with the Polish tradition and the tragic experience of our nation. Our party will never feed on such sources and I am sure that this is and will be beyond any doubt."

Passing on to matters connected with preparations for the congress, the PUWP CC first secretary said that the next plenary meeting of the PUWP CC will adopt a stand on the question of elections in the entire party. The programmatic document, on the other hand, which was the subject of discussion at the present session of the Congress Commission should be approved at the successive plenum which ought to (?be held) shortly, next month possibly. The date of the congress would be specified then too.

Rakowski on Congress, Program

LD130058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Report by Slawomir Szoff and Jerzy Malczynski on the plenary session of the Congress Commission held in the Central Committee offices in Warsaw on 12 March--with portion recorded]

[Excerpts] [Szoff] The Congress Commission today held a plenary session at the Central Committee offices in Warsaw. It was chaired by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee. The agenda included the draft of developed program provisions for the Ninth Special PZPR Congress and the draft provisions were outlined at the start of the session by Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, secretary of the Central Committee, who directs the work of the Congress Commission's Secretariat.

Stefan Olszowski drew attention to the fact that the document before members of the commission was of a comprehensive nature and took into account all spheres of party life and formulated the assessments and proposals for program solutions. The draft provisions were based on motions and demands which had reached the commission. The document was based on views and assessments put forward by party members and it contained ideas which were considered at the sixth, seventh and eighth plenums of the Central Committee and during the Congress Commission's sessions.

The draft, Stefan Olszowski continued, stresses the cohesion of the party, recognizes the interest of socialism as the supreme reason, at the same time supports the restoration of the attraction and importance of Leninist norms in interparty life, stresses the close links with the working government. Speaking about the principle of democratic centralism, the Central Committee secretary stressed that meeting halfway the motions and demands, the draft fully confirms the guiding thought that the party must be a party, and not only a discussion club propagating even the most noble ideas; it must be the force realizing the ideas.

Presenting on behalf of the Presidium of the Congress Commission the amendments and supplements to the draft, Stefan Olszowski emphasized at the same time that the provisions are still an open document and that creative ideas can still be accepted in it. Intellectual forces of the party should be engaged for the final preparation of the draft, particularly since we have been formulating program provisions not only for today or tomorrow, but for at least a limit of several years.

Next, a discussion followed, lively, full of polemic, close to the high temperature which is characteristic of the entire present movement in the party. The majority of speakers, while accepting the version of the document presented today as nearest to expectations and requirements, at the same time stressed the need for clear, final formulations concerning such fundamental principles in party activity as its role and function in carrying out state authority, the notions of patriotism and internationalism, and the matter of unity of outlook or political unity in the ranks of the PZPR, and, among other things, the attitude of party members toward religion.

The general trend: The congress, well prepared, with a mapped-out prospect for emerging from the social and economic crisis, constitutes the condition for strengthening the party.

The methods of struggle with political opponents were also discussed. The need was stressed for a struggle using political methods and not administrative methods. This was said, among other things, by the president of the Association of Polish Journalists, Stefan Bratkowski.

Presenting the common strand of the party members from Szczecin, Jan Mitak, from the Warski Shipyard, indicated the need for the consistent clearing of party ranks of persons who have been compromised, those who have lost the trust of their organization or their comrades.

During a break in this discussion our reporter and editor Jerzy Malczynski, who followed the deliberations together with me, asked Professor Wladyslaw Markiewicz and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski to speak to us:

[Begin recording] [Malczynski] I would like to ask you a question gentlemen: Is the version which has now already been considerably improved as a result of the discussions in the teams and also at the plenum and in party organizations a proposal which can satisfy the whole public?

[Markiewicz] Well, one has to realize that the (?theses), even though there are still [words indistinct] to be improved, will not be able to fulfill the expectations of all groups in Poland because these expectations are quite simply too extensive and perhaps ambitious. The party and the public are promising themselves too much (?after the congress) and the preliminary program which we are at present compiling.

In any case, I think that looking at the matter from a comparative point of view we have [word indistinct] the first one and here I think you will agree with me: There is a very considerable difference between the draft document and the one which we discussed today. This means that right now the document is already--well at least half-ready.

[Rakowski] I agree with Dr Markiewicz, of course. I might perhaps make a few additions here. The theses which have been drawn up are the outlines of the new program of the party. This program can be divided into several sections, if you like. Here (?I would like to point out) two: namely, that part of the program which concerns intraparty matters and which is to provide an answer on how the party has to democraticize internal relations and what barriers the party has to erect to prevent a repeat of those distortions, mistakes and tragic errors which have occured in the past. It was precisely around these matters that a very great, violent and passionate discussion is taking place (?in the party).

These matters, it stand to reason, interest the public and interest it more today, I think, than a few years ago. This is, I would say, the big subject which is important not only for the party but which is indeed important for the public, too.

Then we have the other great section of the program about which Professor Markiewicz has been basically talking: namely, what can such a program contain that could cause an improvement--if not a sudden then at least a perceptible improvement--in the material conditions of the public and also what would fill the concept of socialist democracy with content suiting the public?

You see, one can, of course, propose new solutions [words indistinct], solutions which are more or which are less original in both these spheres. But we are limited as regards these proposals. Regarding the economy, we are limited by the conditions in which this economy functions, the conditions in which it finds itself. Here, of course, there is no [word indistinct] and will not be which will change these conditions from year to year. [Word indistinct] after the adoption of the program (?the changes will become) favorable.

The next few years will be years of enormous self-denial for Poland and [words indistinct] of an economic nature. We are also limited in the second section. That is to say, we really do want--and there are lots of people in the party who want--to make our system more efficient, more just and more equal but here too, there are limits. Who marks out these limits? In essence, it is the whole of society that marks them out. The achieved level of creative strength and the achieved state of social awareness are not equal and are not the same in all places in Poland or in all professional groups. On the one hand, for instance, we have great democratic credits and on the other hand you know how difficult it is to evoke joint activity and a feeling of responsibility.

It is precisely in this sphere which I am now involved in that I can perceive how many variegated ideas there are, for instance, in individual links of trade unions organizations. These ideas often cannot see the light of day at all--they do not have any political possibilities or economic possibilities. I can also observe various kinds of attitudes--I would say rebellious, let's call them that. [Words indistinct] which, for instance, are the most important for Poland--the introduced rationing of meat and sugar based on what we have. The protests are fairly widespread. One must not ration in this way. One must give more than 1 kilogram of sugar but we do not have this sugar. On the face of it, the matter appears to be trivial, on the face of it [words indistinct]. This is a matter of the state of social awareness, of a feeling of responsibility.

Thus from this point of view, that is, for instance, if we consider the expectations of the public and what we can propose to the public then it stands to reason that here there will be a certain discrepancy [words indistinct].

[Malczynski] Professor, I think this is one of the fundamental matters in drawing up any program. The majority of the public would like the program to be optimistic as regards its composite whole. But an honest compiler of a program must above all take into account the possibilities. I think that this might give rise to a certain difference in expectations. [Words indistinct] with expectations and with what the program can genuinely contain.

[Rakowski] Apart from this there is still the problem that namely the Congress Commission, together with voivodship commissions, is not preparing a program but its, as one might put it, (?extremities). The program as such will be adopted at the congress. This is what certain people taking part in the discussion today clearly said. This means [passage indistinct]. The situation will mature in one way or another over the next few weeks or months. The discussion is extensive, public and intraparty and [words indistinct] party discussion [word indistinct] after the plenum of the Central Committee passes the draft theses will genuinely develop and the program will be adopted, and I repeat, at the congress. [end recording]

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON MARCH 1968 UNREST ANNIVERSARY

AU131200 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 9 Mar 81 p 2

[Henry Kawka commentary: "Events: About March, Without Emotions"]

[Text] We live in difficult and complex times. We accomplish historic tasks for the renewal of our country's socioeconomic life.

Calm and an atmosphere of selfless and painstaking work are a condition for the success of that process. All patriots and all people who authentically have the fatherland's good at heart received the appeal by the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, for 90 industrious and calm days--days without strikes or demonstrations--with relief. The public hopes that that industrious quarter will turn into a lasting and undisturbed rhythm of redoubled efforts for the benefit of rhythmical production, law and order; of settling many difficult problems and of eliminating troubles and headaches that are so burdensome for all. Those are nationwide tasks. However, that trend does not suit everyone. Law and order does not suit the adversaries of socialism; they see their chances in chaos and disorganization. Any chance is good enough for them to throw the proverbial destructive sand into the mechanism of work that is gathering momentum day after day.

The 13th anniversary of the March events occurred on 8 March. The anniversary was recalled on Sunday by a meeting at Warsaw University. It was recalled by those who are trying to warm up years-old emotions to gain a convenient position to attack socialism, democracy and the process of socialist renewal. Their chief target has been and is youth, for whom the March days are simply history. For the organizers of such a crowd, that makes it easier to feed on their unawareness. Thus it is worthwhile to recall the political, social and economic realities against the background of which the so-called March events occurred.

Those days were dramatic indeed. The streets of many Polish cities were the scene of manifestations and demonstrations. Here we can ask: Why did the students demonstrate precisely in March 1968? Let us recall some elements of the international and our country's domestic situation at that time.

It is to be pointed out that exactly in the sixties the struggle intensified between the forces of social progress and peace on the one side and the forces of imperialism on the other. That was the time when the fire of war in Vietnam, dangerous for world peace, intensified. The biggest superpower of the capitalist world embarked on an attempt to subjugate the Vietnamese people in order to form a bridgehead in Southeast Asia convenient for further armed actions. Almost at the same time, Israel, backed by international financiers, committed aggression against Arab countries. Also in that part of the world the point was to impose settlements suitable for the adversaries of peace, for reactionary circles. We should bear in mind that the stakes were high: The point was to change the balance of power in the world in favor of imperialism. World peace was also at stake.

While analyzing world events, we should note the characteristic pattern that always occurs: international coordination of the activities of imperialist forces on a global scale and in individual regions. The aggression in Vietnam and in the Middle East was accompanied by the enormous invigoration of specialized subversive centers operating systematically and very cunningly, methodically and ruthlessly. Exactly at that time, in Czechoslovakia, the struggle intensified between the adherents of a real renewal and that group of vociferous demagogues who actually sought to erode the foundations of the socialist system.

It is also worthwhile for us to go back and examine the experiences of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and of the patriotic circles of Czechoslovak society at that time.

In the FRG, prospects for the victory of the socialist-liberal coalition were at that time increasingly clear. That provided conditions for normalizing relations with Poland and thus for a significant relaxation of tension in Europe. Experts in antisocialist subversion saw perfectly well that social conflicts unleashed both in Czechoslovakia and Poland would seriously weaken two important links in the socialist community.

The symptoms of crisis-like phenomena began to multiply in Poland in the second half of the sixties. The development of the national economy slowed down. Difficulties increased at the market and in supplies. We came to sense a decline in living standards. That was the background for the moods of social dissatisfaction that culminated in March 1968. Antisocialist forces used the occasion to invigorate their activity. Precisely at that time, some party and state figures, among other things responsible for that state of affairs and seeking to consoliate their own positions in the apparatus of power, found that a pretext had to be dug up to shift responsibility for the existing difficulties onto somebody else.

That pretext was provided by the decision of the Ministry of Culture and Art to remove Mickiewicz's 'forefathers' [Dziady], directed by K. Dejmko, from the program of the National Theater in Warsaw. The decision was prompted by the fact that the show was arousing anti-Soviet reactions in the audience. The adversaries then found that the removal of the classic drama was allegedly a blow to national culture. That was a fascinating slogan that, in the atmosphere of general dissatisfaction, fell on a suitable soil in the student circles. Morally very sensitive and not too familiar with the situation, university students had to perform a particular role. The main striking force was provided by the so-called commandos, or children of persons highly situated in the state hierarchy, at that time nicknamed "banana youths" [privileged to eat bananas]. We can see among their organizers: Modzelewski, Kuron, Zambrowski Junior and others. Vociferousness, activity and ruthlessness in action had to be programmatically typical for the commandos. It is to be added that they were ideologically trained by such people as Kolakowski and Brus, who at present are playing the role of model liberals abroad.

The program and slogans of those repairmen of socialism were identical with the present ones, except for one thing: Today there is no demand to change the attitude toward Israel. Even then we had to deal with an action quite obviously antisocialist in nature and conducted behind a smokescreen of repairing socialism and indispensable reforms. The main manipulators of the "commandos" were their protectors, for whom the interests of Israel were closer than those of Poland. For that reason they met with sharp official criticism both on the part of the party and public.

March 1968 objectively combined the goals, intentions and hopes cherished by various breeds of opponents and political gamblers: Zionists, revisionists, as well as mercenaries on the payroll of subversive centers abroad. Cynical use was made of the moods of discontent, particularly among young people. Any pretext was good. Even Mickiewicz was not left alone. Among others, it was Michnik and Modzelewski who ran the show at the 8 March 1968 rally. Obviously, the authorities controlled the situation. Persons who forgot about their duties with regard to the state--even for the sake of the positions they possessed--were brought to account. Many of them took a grudge against Poland and left the country to engage in anti-Polish activity abroad, although here in Poland they used to teach others "genuine Polish patriotism." Hence, it is worthwhile to refer to the genealogy of the present liberals and "defenders of freedom," a genealogy going back to the so-called period of mistakes and distortions, of those who should be warned that we have still not used all our arguments to unmask the adherents of dismantling socialism in Poland. After all, socialism in Poland has deep historical roots, a strong present social basis and loyal defenders.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE HITS 'STAGE-MANAGED' PREMIER VISIT

AU121405 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Mar 81 p 2

[Commentary by Stap: "Who Dresses Windows for the Premier"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The daily press reported recently at length on the--let us emphasize--sudden and unannounced visit paid by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski on 28 February to a Warsaw district, inquiring, among other things, about the supply of food stores with articles most needed, about difficulties the inhabitants have experienced in daily shopping and so forth.

Meanwhile, ZYCIE WARSZAWY of 9 March published the following letter signed by A. Urbanik, chairman of the Wola self-government:

"THE WARSAW-WOLA SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE NO 17 STATES THAT ON THE DAY OF THE PREMIER'S VISIT, THE INHABITANTS NOTED IN THE STORES AT 8 LAZUROWA STREET AND AT 16 ROZLOGI AN EXTRAORDINARY ABUNDANCE OF MERCHANDISE...ON THAT DAY ONE COULD BUY WITHOUT ANY PROBLEM FRESH BEEF WITH BONES, PORRIDGE, SUGAR, JAM, ORANGE JUICE, CONDENSED AND GRANULATED MILK, SWEETS, CHOCOLATE--ARTICLES THAT, UNFORTUNATELY, ARE NOT AVILABLE IN DAILY PRACTICE IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES. ON THE SAME DAY THE SUPPLIES OF OTHER WARSAW STORES WERE MUCH INFERIOR. IN CONNECTION WITH THAT, THE INHABITANTS OF THE SETTLEMENT HAVE ASSOCIATED THE UNUSUAL SUPPLIES OF FOOD WITH GENERAL JARUZELSKI'S VISIT...."

Well, one can say: There is nothing new in that. There were practices of massive transportation of cows and pigs to state farms scheduled for E. Gierek's visits; there were cut carnations planted in the ground to decorate the site on his way; there were a number of other humbugs and pictorial compositions offered by local authorities to former prominent people--just to show them the world in rosy colors. That was the practice connived by those prominent personalities, at the same time drawing increasing public disapproval.

We are convinced that General Jaruzelski wishes to put an end to those demoralizing practices and to restore public credibility to the authorities. Among other things, he seeks authentic and not stage-managed contacts with people, which will enable him to see their real problems without any preparations for "unannounced" visits.

However, as follows from the letter by the Wola settlement council, not all people in the head of government's circle understand that. Some continue to "know better" what the premier allegedly wishes. They want to be more Catholic than the pope. Let us hope that the issue of the leak involving the time and place of the unexpected--as General Jaruzelski intended--visit, as well as the question of overzealousness with harmful social effects, shown by the functionaries of the trade apparatus, will be publicly highlighted.

Ministry Denial

AU121428 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Mar 81 p 3

[Letter to the editor by Eugieniusz Kielarski, adviser to the minister and press spokesman in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services: "The Premier at Wola"]

[Text] In connection with the letter by the Warsaw-Wola settlement committee No 17, published on 9 March 1981 in ZYCIE WARSZAWY under the headline "The Premier at Wola," I am obligingly saying:

In February this year, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services instructed the "Spolem" [consumers union] and other trade organizations, as well as the state trade inspectorate to intensify control over all warehouses and closed storerooms in order to immediately move the stocks available to retail trade. As a result of those activities, the supplies of basic foodstuffs improved--not much, but in a way noticeable for the population--not only at Wola, but also in other Warsaw districts. As a result of the adopted decisions, the ministry moved to Warsaw additional amounts of means for individual hygiene and laundry soap. Unfortunately, that was done at the expense of other regions in the country.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services announces that, as a result of the critical remarks made by the Council of Ministers chairman after the inspection of the trade network at Wola, a meeting was held with representatives of the Warsaw city administration and the "Spolem" organizations. That meeting determined measures to improve work organization in the trade network all over the city of Warsaw.

On the other hand, to make the division of the commodity stocks more uniform, control organs have been obligated to intensify control activity in warehouses and other "hiding places," and to resolutely fight profiteering and favoritism in sales. The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services values particularly high public controls carried out by store committees acting within the framework of consumer cooperative societies.

The public is being and will be kept informed, on a current basis, in the press, radio and television about control activities conducted by the state trade inspectorate and other organs.

At the same time, I am obligingly saying that, as a result of the last control carried out at the Ursynow self-service department store, in order to find unauthorized commodity stocks, the chairman of the "Spolem" consumers union has suspended the woman chairman of that store and her deputy from their duties.

[Signed] Eugeniusz Kielarski, adviser to the minister and press spokesman in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services

KRASUCKI DESCRIBES HEALING PROCESS WITHIN PZPR

LD101446 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Mar (PAP)--The PUWP is going through a healing process, is a conclusion made by Ludwik Krasucki in ZYCIE WARSZAWY today. "The party is being consolidated in the process of searching for its ideological identity, democratic shape of its inner life and its necessary guarentees. It is becoming more and more open to cooperation with constructive forces and increasingly sensitive to the movements of its political opponents," he writes.

"The political culture taking shape within the party manifests itself by the freedom of discussion, sharpness of criticism and rejection of hypocritical mental twists and vague rhetoric. The party is in need of a new order. But this order cannot derive from the practices which have tended to distort in a bureaucratic and autocratic manner the very logic of democratic centralism and which have sought to impose the party authorities and apparatus on the rights of individual party members and their basic organisations."

"Today there are two kinds of blindness to what is actually going on inside the party. One kind tends not to see the strength, wisdom and the great prospective signifcance of the voices demanding Leninist revindication and cleaning up what is alien and often dirty, calling for better than before confidence-inspiring representative bodies reflecting the party aspirations. The other kind of blindness tends to overlook the dangers inherent in the present situation of a sharp political struggle.

"Both kinds of blindness are responsible not to a negligible degree for the continuation of the state of distrust, a word frequently addressed by the grassroots to those 'on top' and vice versa. If the barrier of distrust between the grassroots and those 'on top' should continue, the threat not only to the party but also to the renewal and the country would be very real. At present the party can only benefit from views, decisions and actions which serve to overcome that distrust."

PZPR, OTHER GROUPS MARK BIERUT DEATH ANNIVERSARY

LD121940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Today marks the 25th anniversary of the death of Boleslaw Bierut, activist of the Polish and the international workers' movement; co-creator and first president of the national people's council; premier and president of the Polish People's Republic; secretary general of the Polish Workers' Party and later first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. On the anniversary of his death, representatives of the nation today paid homage to the memory of Boleslaw Bierut by laying wreaths on his grave in the avenue of the merited in the municipal cemetery of Powazki in Warsaw.

Wreaths were laid by delegations of the party Central Committee, led by Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Kazimierz Barcikowski; of the Council of State, led by deputy chairman of the council, Zdzislaw Tomal; and of the Warsaw party committee. Delegations of workers' movement veterans, enterprises and youth laid bouquets of flowers. In Lublin, where Boleslaw Bierut was born, bouquets of flowers were laid under the monument of the first president of People's Poland, while in the workers' movement museum an exhibition was opened depicting the most interesting exhibits connected with his private life and with his public work.

BIELSKO-BIALA PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS SESSION

LD122250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] A 2-day plenary session of the party voivodship committee in Bielsko-Biala began today. It is devoted to the discussion of the place and the role of the echelons and of the party apparatus in the sociopolitical life in the Sub-Beskids region.

The session is taking place in Bielsko-Biala, Adrychow and Skoczow, where members of the plenum together with the local aktiv are discussing the most significant tasks facing voivodship echelons and organizations of the party before the ninth congress of the party.

It was stressed in the discussion that the mistakes and the deformation of the style and the methods of party work have become the cause of the weakness of the party both in the sphere of the fulfillment of its leading role in the nation, as well as in internal party life.

All echelons of the party should have at their disposal rapid and full political information. That is why in the voivodship committee in Bielsko-Biala a special team has been set up which will be engaged in the preparation of information material imperative in the political-organizational life of the basic units of the party.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS LEADERS OF YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

LD112126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, today met leaders of the following youth organizations: The ZSMP [Union of Socialist Polish Youth]; the Polish Scout Union; the SZSP [Socialist Union of Polish Students]; and the provisional central board of the union of rural youth. Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Central Committee Social Organizations, Sports and Tourism department, took part in the meeting. The meeting was held to exchange views and information about the current problems affecting the youth movement and the situation in and tasks and plans of the various youth unions and communities.

Attention was drawn to the numerous recent examples of participation by members of youth organizations in the discussions and broad transformations which are taking place in the country. Specific issues bearing on individual unions and communities were also broached. One of the common conclusions of the discussions being held by the majority of the youth organizations prior to their congresses is that there is a need for closer cooperation and unity among youth organizations in the interest of the entire young generation.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, who referred several times to statements made by the young people, spoke about the key problems of political, social and economic life in the country. The secretary of the party Central Committee commended to the special attention of youth union members and aktivs matters concerning the creation of the best possible conditions and prospects for the social and professional advancement of young people. Kazimierz Barcikowski also described the party's present activities linked with, among other things, preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress.

FOREIGN CURRENCY PROMISSORY NOTES, SUSPENDED

LD121452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Until further notice the issuing of promissory notes for the purchase of foreign currency for private trips to the capitalist countries and Yugoslavia has been suspended. The Ministry of Finance states that this is caused by the need to save foreign currency in order to buy essential goods from abroad like [words indistinct] and foodstuffs. It is, however, still possible to use one's own foreign currency, accumulated in foreign currency bank accounts, for visits abroad.

LABOR CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WAGES, REFORMS 12 MAR

LD130336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Discussion is taking place throughout the country on the contents of the provisions for economic reform which were published 1 month ago.

The social aspects of the proposed draft reform were the subject of a conference held in Warsaw today by the Sejm Commission for Labor and Social Affairs. Janusz Obodowski, minister of labor, wages and social affairs, spoke about the main directions of the reform in the context of the aims of social policy.

One of the most difficult, from both the social and organizational points of view, efforts of the reform will be the need for radical changes in the present employment structure. The provisions of the draft economic reform and the program prepared by the ministry were viewed in a critical light by the deputies. They put forward many reservations and doubts. The deputies said that the draft reform prepared by expert economists had lost sight of "man" and that the great independence of enterprises might in certain cases encourage them to apply organizational solutions without taking proper account of the social aspects. The deputies pointed out that before the foundations of the economic reform are introduced it is necessary to clear up the matter of wage rates. The pay rate for people having the same profession should be uniform. The deputies expect more specific solutions in the sphere of social policy from the government and ministry. The opinions and observations of the deputies will be passed on to the Sejm Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances.

The commission dealing with economic reform matters is submitting for social discussion the theses applying to the draft law on state enterprises elaborated on in the 10th team, which is dealing with matters of self-government and with matters pertaining to the legal foundations of the functioning of the economy. These theses develop and give specific form to the concepts of the organization and principles of the functioning of state enterprises which are contained in the main document published by the commission: "The Draft of the Main Provisions for the Economic Reform." In accordance with the schedule that has been adopted, social discussion on the theses of the draft law on state enterprises will last until 15 April.

CRITERIA FOR DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS OUTLINED

LD111512 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The continuing difficult situation in supplies to the home market makes it necessary to distribute a lot of food and industrial goods according to the central distribution schedule. PAP reports that the fundamental criteria which have been used since January in establishing the new principles for the distribution of food products are the number of inhabitants, their incomes, supply capabilities and the size of tourist traffic. As far as the distribution of industrial goods is concerned, the following are considered: numbers of inhabitants, their incomes and the level of equipment of households. It is worth stressing that the present distribution criteria apply in principle only to the basic goods, which in accordance with the government decision must be produced and supplied to the home market.

REST CENTER NEAR SZCZECIN TO BECOME HOSPITAL

LD111410 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] [No dateline supplied] The Szczecin authorities have begun to convert the Council of Ministers' rest center in Swinoujscie into an urban hospital. Not many alterations will be needed and its conversion will help solve the difficult problem of inpatient care in Swinoujscie. Swinoujscie, with 50,000 inhabitants, currently has a hospital with about 100 beds, which is one of the lowest indices in the country and does not meet the requirements.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW PRZEMYSL VOIVODA ANNOUNCED

LD122024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, having obtained the views of the voivodship People's Council in Przemysl, appointed Andrzej Wojciechowski to the post of Przemysl voivoda.

From 1977, he was major of the city of Przemysl.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers accepted the resignation of Zdzislaw Cichocki and recalled him from the post of voivoda of Przemysl.

BIELSKO-BIALA, BYDGOSZCZ VOIVODA CHANGES ANNOUNCED

LD111758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, after having consulted the voivodship People's Council in Bielsko-Biala, has appointed Stanislaw (Luczkiewicz) as voivoda of the Bielsko-Biala Voivodship.

Also, the premier has acceded to the request of Edmund Lehmann to be allowed to retire and has recalled him from the post of Bydgoszcz voivoda.

INTERPRESS COMMENT ON TRADE DEFICIT WITH USSR CITED

LD122126 Warsaw PAP in English 2015 GMT 12 Mar 81

["Dangerous Deficit"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Mar (PAP)--This year Polish-Soviet trade will return a huge deficit amounting to 2,000 million dollars, writes Karol Rzemieniecki of INTERPRESS agency. Poland's indebtedness to the USSR will increase by that amount on account of financial and commodity credits obtained already, mostly in the second half of 1980.

"Turnover results measured within one year do not necessarily reflect long-range tendencies nor capacities of one or the other side," writes the author, pointing to such areas as motor, construction machines, shipbuilding, aerospace industries, power generation and expecially nuclear power industry, in which Polish-Soviet cooperation has been developing successfully and co-production agreements have been extended well into the 1980's.

At the same time Rzemieniecki points to some relatively new and disturbing phenomena in Polish economy, which in the long run may affect the level and structure of trade between Poland and the USSR. They could be termed as "neglect and underestimates by some units of Polish economy of the significance of trade with the Soviet Union, a country whose import needs and (?co-production) capacities are so big and attractive that the biggest industrial powers of the capitalist world compete for a chance to satisfy the former to use the latter."

As a sign of such neglect the author singled out the "lack of broader and concrete attempts by Polish factories and branches of industry to meet the requirements of development programmes contained in documents of the 26th Congress of the CPSU." As a result of a certain one-sidedness of its export offer, for about two years Poland has not signed a single contract for supplies to the USSR of complete industrial projects, which so far constituted major export items.

"In spite of an increase in imports from the USSR, Poland dropped in total turnover with the Soviet Union from the second place (after the GDR) to third (after Czechoslovakia)", only slightly ahead of Bulgaria. "This lack of adequate exports may only partly be justified by Poland's present economic troubles," stressed Karol Rzemieniecki.

COMMENT ON MACHINE ENGINEERING TIES WITH USSR

LD102302 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Mar (PAP)--Poland has been balancing imports of raw materials, semi-manufactured goods and modern technology from the USSR in recent years mainly with exports of machinery and equipment.

The principal place in these exports is taken by machine engineering, which sends 33 percent of its exports to the Soviet market. In 1976-80, plants operating under the Ministry of the Machine Engineering Industry exported to the USSR articles to a value of Z14.4 million. That is 20 percent more than called for in the plan. In comparison with the previous 5-year period, the value of exports to the USSR grew 2.5 times. Deliveries to the Soviet market are a prime mover in the development of Polish machine engineering, providing it with a long-term outlet in this major and extensive market.

What does Poland export? The biggest export item of machine engineering articles to the USSR in 1980 were construction machinery (18.4 percent), motor vehicle articles (15.1 percent), automatic equipment, instrumentation and electronic computer technology (14 percent), articles from the machine-tool and electrical equipment industries (roughly 10 percent each), aviation industry and engine building (7.9 percent), textile machinery and lighting equipment (almost 6 percent each).

The main category of imports from the USSR is automobiles and trucks, spare parts for these vehicles, bearings, machine tools, electronic elements, and tubes for black-and-white and color television sets.

The basis of the growth in exports made by the Polish machine engineering industry, which cooperates with 11 Soviet economic ministries, is the very rapid development of specialization and joint production. In the last 5-year period 13 bilateral and multilateral agreements were put into effect. The proportion of goods resulting from specialization and joint production within overall exports of machine engineering grew from 22 percent in 1971-75 to 45 percent in 1976-80.

In the difficult economic situation which has come about in Poland, cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries is of great importance for machine engineering. It is anticipated that in 1981-85 exports to the USSR by this industry will increase to Z20 billion. That is almost 40 percent higher compared with the previous 5-year period. The growth rate of these exports is less than in previous years, but the starting point is, of course, considerably higher.

No significant changes will be made to the pattern of exports. Principal place will eventually be taken by construction and road machinery and also components for those machines manufactured on the basis of joint production. The proportion of exports of automatic equipment and electronic computer technology will grow.

An important role will continue to be played in the reciprocal turnover by articles supplied within the framework of specialization and cooperation in production. It is envisaged to continue (sometimes in an altered form) carrying into effect 10 agreements on specialization and joint production, and also to conclude 2 new agreements of this type. It is planned that articles resulting from specialization and cooperation with Soviet industry will increase as a proportion in exports to 60 percent.

JOINT PRESS COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED ON FISCHER VISIT

AU121710 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Mar 81 p 6

[Joint press communique on the official friendship visit of Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, to Poland from 9-10 March]

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)--Upon the invitation of Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, made an official friendship visit to the PPR 9-10 March 1981. Minister Oskar Fischer was received by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Henryk Jablosnki, State Council Chairman, and by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Council of Ministers chairman.

During the visit the GDR and PPR ministers of foreign affairs signed the "plan to implement the 'agreement between the governments of the GDR and the PPR on cultural and scientific cooperation' for 1981-85."

During the talks the two ministers noted that the friendly relations between the GDR and the PPR, which are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and social internationalism, have reached a high level in all fields. The relations are based on the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed on 28 May 1977, which meets the vital interests of both countries and their peoples.

Oskar Fischer and Jozef Czyrek stressed the eminent importance which the meeting between Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in February this year in the GDR has for the constant development of the bilateral relations and for cooperation in the international arena.

The ministers discussed the directions of further cooperation between the two countries and expressed their unanimous wish to undertake joint efforts to deepen that cooperation.

They advocated a still closer coordination of the foreign policy of the GDR and the PPR. Therefore a plan for cooperation between the two ministries was agreed upon.

The partners in the talks outlined the great importance attached to the stable development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and in particular of the specialization and cooperation of production. They stressed the conviction that the signed working plan on culture for 1981-95 will contribute to strengthening the cultural and scientific relations between the two countries.

The ministers noted that the close cooperation between the GDR and the PPR contributes to strengthening the community of socialist countries and at the same time is an important factor for stability and peace in Europe. The ministers confirmed the great importance of the "agreement on marking the established and existing border between the GDR and PPR" which was signed in Zgorzelec more than 30 years ago and drew attention to the renewed attempts of revanchist circles in the FRG who call the sovereignty of states and the inviolability of their borders into question.

An expression of this is the resolution of the ministers of culture of the FRG Leander of 12 February 1981 concerning the principles of marking state borders in cartographic publications and in school books as well as their use at school.

In an exchange of views on international problems, Oskar Fischer and Jozef Czyrek again confirmed their countries' determination to contribute, in close alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community, to further deepening cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. They regard the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and their coordinated action as a pledge for success in the struggle to strengthen peace and for their security. The partners in the talks pointed out that the evaluations made at the Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in May 1980, at the Moscow meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries in December and at the Warsaw meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers in October last year are of current interest and that the conclusions drawn at these meetings are fully valid.

Taking this as a basis the ministers discussed the tasks of further collaboration between the two countries to improve the international situation, to continue the policy of detente and to strengthen peace in Europe and in the world. The ministers stressed the great significance of the important new peace proposals made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the accountability report to the 26th CPSU Congress. Those proposals answer the demands of our time and meet the vital interests of all peoples. The GDR and the PPR fully and entirely support those initiatives.

Being convinced that detente is the only reasonable and useful alternative for shaping international relations for all peoples, both sides confirmed their will to take further consistent and definite measures to decrease international tensions and consolidate security.

The GDR and the PPR consider it paramount in the struggle to maintain and strengthen peace to check the arms race, in particular the nuclear weapons race. The dictates of the hour are to take up and intensify the dialogue on limiting and reducing armament on the basis of equality and equal security.

The ministers evaluated the course of the Madrid meeting. They stressed on this occasion that the joint proposal of the socialist fraternal countries to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament, which was submitted by the PPR in Madrid on 8 December last year, meets the vital interests of all countries and peoples in Europe. The GDR and the PPR hold the view that the USSR's pertinent new proposals will make it easier to achieve an agreement on convening this conference, which is acceptable to all participants.

The GDR and the PPR will continue to strive for effective agreements at the negotiations in Vienna on reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe. This requires a similar constructive attitude by the NATO countries.

All meetings and talks took place in a friendly atmosphere and confirmed the full agreement of views on all issues raised for discussion. Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, invited Jozef Czyrek, PPR minister of foreign affairs, for a friendship visit to the GDR. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES VISITING SFRY ENERGY MINISTER

LD121428 Warsaw PAP in English 0809 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Mar (PAP)--Polish Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received today Minister of Energy and Industry of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the Yugoslav section of the Polish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical cooperation Stojan Matkaliev, who came to Warsaw for the 19th session of the committee.

The talks dealt with Polish-Yugoslav economic cooperation and trade with special regard to the tightening of relations between industries of both countries, motor industry included.

Present at the meeting were Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, chairman of the Polish section of the committee Ryszard Karski, Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission Zbigniew Wojterkowski, and Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Poland Muhidin Begic.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES LIBYAN ENVOY, VIEWS COOPERATION

LD092132 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 9 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Mar (PAP)--Polish Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski today discussed the current state and prospects for further development of Polish-Libyan economic cooperation with Abdel [middle element indistinct] al-Burki, secretary of the People's Bureau (Embassy) of the Libyan Jamahiriyah here.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA SIGNED IN BOGOTA

LD120244 Warsaw PAP in English 0811 GMT 11 Mar 81

[Text] Bogota, 10 Mar (PAP)--An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between Poland and Colombia has been signed in Bogota. The agreement envisages development of contacts in the area of culture and art, higher education, cinematography, sports and mass information media.

The document was signed by Polish Ambassador to Colombia Edward Wychowaniec and Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

BORBA SAYS POLISH PARTY IN 'DEEP CRISIS'

AU121525 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 81 p 1

[Permanent correspondent Lazar Martinovic report]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 9 Mar--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, in a conversation with a delegation of Polish women said, among other things, that there is no exaggeration in asserting "that many dangers exist, even for our national existence." No doubt thinking above all of the party, he added that what is needed now are "not words but deeds, not slogans but concrete activities."

Premier Jaruzelski's appeal for 90 days of peace has not calmed down the Polish situation, except that it has led to a cessation of strikes. One could say that political ferment has even gained in intensity.

Sharper and sharper differences are appearing in the party. As a member of the Congress Commission told us, the party, too, is in a deep crisis. The conservative forces in the apparatus are very strong and their position against any changes is strongly expressed. As the party official has put it, they are opposed by rightist or ultra-left currents which are chiefly present in the basic organizations and which represent various models, some of which, as we have been told, have nothing in common with Marxism.

Bypassing Instructions

According to this authoritative assessment, this has caused a certain disruption of links between the leadership and the basic organizations. In such a situation, things happen in the field which the center is not able to control and direct. Some regional organizations are being set up bypassing the instructions from the center, and they are electing leaders and delegates to the extraordinary congress as they wish. All this, in the official view, weakens the authority of the party, "corrodes its unity" and hampers its ability to be on the attack.

The general situation is aggravated by the permanently poor state of the economy. There have been no signs of improvement for the time being. At the Polish economists congress which just concluded, there was little optimism and much skepticism. Although it was concluded that only a radical reform may again attract people to work, many reservations were expressed about the government draft, particularly as regards the role of political authorities in managing the economy, the structure of the central administration, traditional directives and the general structure of economic organizations.

Some cautious reproaches were addressed to the government for paying little attention yet to the essential problems of economic recovery and too much to the less important practical problems.

Although in recent weeks there have been no prominent signs of confrontation at the top, between the government and Solidarity, the confrontation is noticeable in the field. Some regional centers of administration and party committees, according to official statements of the new trade unions, make the work of Solidarity difficult and even exert pressure on some of its aktivists.

Another Sign

The great industrial center of Lodz is again at the center of attention. Only some newspapers reported today that a strike alert was proclaimed there because five Solidarity aktivists had been fired from an Interior Ministry hospital.

POLITIKA VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDE TO LAW OF SEA TREATY

AU121647 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 81 p 2

[Permanent correspondent J. Gustincic report]

[Excerpt] New York, 9 Mar--It is quite possible that the great change in the composition of the American delegation at the Conference on the Law of the Sea will not provoke waves of stormy commentaries in the world. Despite their potential and their practical importance, the deliberations about the treaty which is supposed to regulate political, economic and military relations on the oceans--deliberations which in their present form, with the participation of 150 countries, have lasted since 1974--are not a topic that "would excite world public opinion" in the same way as wars, social crises and direct conflicts among countries.

Topic of An Explosive Nature

However, what is involved is a topic of a rather explosive nature. Late last night, it was learned that the U.S. delegation at the conference, which continues on the East River today--and from which it is expected that it would, finally, end its session and conclude an agreement by April--will not only obtain a new chief, but will be completely changed. With a single move, Washington overnight dismissed six top leaders of the delegation led by George Aldrich and replaced them by new people.

Aldrich expected a change since he was appointed by the previous, Carter administration, but only after he had completed this final part of his task.

For several days one could hear rumors in the UN lobbies that the American delegation would not have the mandate to complete its task. The Reagan administration--as it has indicated on many other points--wants, first, to review its country's foreign policy. Within the framework of the Law of the Sea, there are several fields in which "serious problems" exist for the Reagan administration. Thus, the rumor was spread that the treaty could not be concluded this spring, although that appeared likely only 1 or 2 months ago, since the Americans will "reopen" a number of unsolved issues.

As far as can be seen, it has been noticed that the American side has intensified its resistance to those clauses which would consolidate the agreed "global administration" over the seabed and enable the developing countries--and the landlocked countries--to obtain a more just share in exploiting the vast deposits of nickel, cobalt, manganese, copper and other raw materials that will be obtained from the seabed.

The desire of American private industry--if we can call the multinational companies that--is that this share, as well as the global authority over the "common goods" be limited to a greater extent than the delegations of the developed world succeeded in doing, has overwhelmed everything else--even a direct military interest. For, the navies of such powers as the United States should be in principle satisfied with a treaty that provides for and regulates free navigation, passage through straits and limits the territorial waters to 12 miles and "the economic zones" to 200 miles.

JOINT TRADE TO BE INTENSIFIED WITH IRAN THIS YEAR

LD122038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1704 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Iran will this year further intensify their economic cooperation, particularly in the sphere of banking and industrial investments.

Yugoslav enterprises' exports to Iran in January this year increased by over 50 percent as compared to the same period last year, the Yugoslav Chamber of the Economy reported today.

In January the value of Yugoslav-Iranian trade amounted to 10 million U.S. dollars, 7 million dollars of which were accounted for by Yugoslav exports.

In 1980, the two countries' commodity exchange amounted to about 146 million dollars, i.e., about 120 million dollars more than in 1979. Yugoslavia's exports last year amounted to 82 million dollars.

Iran's imports from Yugoslavia mainly include products of the machine construction, pharmaceutical and food industries. Iran also imports paper. Yugoslavia's imports from Iran include oil, leather, ores and bromine concentrates.

VRHOVEC TO ATTEND VIENNA FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD121828 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec left (?today for) Vienna, where he will take part in the second consultative meeting of the foreign ministers of eleven countries. The meeting is held to organise a summit meeting of a number of developed and developing countries. The summit, to be devoted to development questions, is to be held in Mexico.

TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

LD122036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1625 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 March (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav-Romanian agreement on the exchange of goods and services in the 1981-1985 period was signed here today. The agreement foresees this exchange to reach over four billion dollars, or twice the total in the past five-year period. The basis of cooperation in the coming period will be long-term agreements between the two countries' business partners. The agreement was signed by Yugoslav Government member and Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar and Romanian Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Trade Cornel Burtica.

The most important place in the Yugoslav trade will be occupied [words indistinct] machine-building and chemical industries' products, and economic organizations of the two countries will also mutually deliver consumer goods and agricultural and food products. Long-term industrial cooperation and specialization will be further expanded in the fields of machine-building, electrical equipment and chemical industries, shipbuilding, transport, electrical-power industry and agriculture. Joint ventures on third markets are also expected to be undertaken.

Burtica Meets Serbian Official

LD122024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1142 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 12 March (TANJUG)--Vice President of the Republican Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia Radoje Stevanovic and Romanian Deputy Premier Cornel Burtica met here today and discussed the further promotion of cooperation in agriculture and the production of agricultural machinery, machine construction, chemical and electronic industries, the exploitation of energy sources as well as in the production of metals, non-metallic minerals and mining equipment. Both sides noted the need for a faster transformation of traditional trade into a long-term industrial cooperation between organizations in Serbia and Romania.

LCY PRESIDIUM VIEWS IMPLEMENTATION OF CONCLUSIONS

AU122155 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG)--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. As part of following the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th session of the LCY Central Committee, certain current tasks and obligations of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists were discussed.

The Presidium adopted a preliminary estimate of using funds for financing the LCY Central Committee's activities in 1981. The proposal was also adopted to hold a consultative meeting on the organization and activity of the communal conference of the League of Communists. Certain other problems from the Presidium's regular activity were also discussed.

MINIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

LD122226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG)--NIN, in its next issue, publishes a discussion between Milos Minic, Zoran Polic and Zvone Dragan at the recent consultative meeting of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Zagreb on the functioning of our socioeconomic system.

"Our economy evidently does not function well," Minic said in examining the cause of the poor functioning of the Yugoslav economy. "If the negative tendencies which came to the fore last year and at the beginning of this year should continue," he stressed," we could face complex economic, social and political consequences in the country, in particular in the further development of socialist self-management, and this could also have consequences for the international position, prestige and influence of our country in the world."

Speaking about the money-goods imbalance, price increases and growing inflation, Minic noted that "the situation is particularly unfavorable in the sphere of international trade. In the world, inflation is slowing down, while in our country it is accelerating and this leads our exports on the world market into a very complex situation." Having stressed that last year significant positive results of the economic policy had been achieved, Minic said: "Nevertheless, due to the trends in the economy in January and February of this year, we are facing a new, unfavorable economic situation." Speaking about the deficit in commodity trade with other countries, in particular with developed countries of the West, he noted that this was not due to excessive imports. "Our exports are low both in quantity and quality. They have fallen to approximately 10 percent of our total social product, or 3.6 percent of the total income of our economy. Everything else is spent in this country," Minic stressed, and added "in all probability we can hardly find a country in Europe with a lower percentage of the share of exports in the social product and the total income of the economy."

Speaking about the inappropriately high deficit in the total exchange of goods and services with other countries, and about the extent of indebtedness, Minic noted that "the regional distribution of our trade has, for over 5 years, been undergoing a continuous and fairly haphazard change and shift so that it can now be said that this distribution has become inappropriate for the economy from the point of view of our international position, both economically and politically." Minic went on to note that our relations with the countries of the West in the sphere of the exchange of goods and services generally represent "the most vulnerable spot in our entire economic development."

"Consumption in the next period, Milos Minic said, should grow considerably more slowly in the next 5 years in order that the growth in production might serve as the basis for accelerating the growth of exports and for overcoming the dangers which could arise from the high deficit of the balance of payments and the relatively high degree of indebtedness for the economic and political international position and independence of our country, and Yugoslavia's further economic and social development."

Milos Minic then spoke of the unfavorable exchange with developing countries, saying among other things: "What is particularly hard is our failure to raise trade with developing countries. As far back as 1973, Minic recalled, the SFRY Assembly agreed that it was necessary for us to achieve an exchange with developing countries to the tune of 25 percent of Yugoslavia's total exchange with other countries. It seems to me, Minic noted, that never, not in any 1 year, have we gone beyond 16 or 17 percent."

Speaking about import and export trends in January and February this year, Minic noted that measures aimed at strengthening exports must be taken. In explaining the causes of this phenomenon, he recalled that exports "have found themselves in the position in which they were before devaluation in June 1980. What is involved, Milos Minic stressed, is that it pays more to place the goods on the domestic than on the foreign market, that greater income is acquired through sales inside the country than abroad. Exporting is done because it has to be done, because production cannot continue if there is no foreign exchange and not because exporting exerts a positive influence on the income of the exporting industry."

"Further restrictions on exports are, in Minic's view, unacceptable in view of the structure of our imports."

Minic presented statistics about exports and imports during January and February, noting that our exports to developing countries of the West reached only 69 percent compared to January and February of last year, and that exports to developing countries were only 85 percent of exports in the same period last year. Speaking about exports to the socialist countries, Minic noted that exports to East European countries--members of CEMA--went up as a whole by 161 index points in February. Milos Minic spoke about the effect of negative trends in the world economy on the development of our economy. Recently it has been said increasingly more often that our economy is slow in adapting to the world economic crisis. I share this view, Minic emphasized, and I myself have found that a small number of people in responsible places at the level of republics, and especially in regions, municipalities and basic organizations of associated labor, have insufficient understanding of or acquaintance with the facts on the state of the world economy.

"Every Yugoslav citizen needs to be informed as fully as possible about these conditions, Minic said, so as to be able to make the most realistic judgment of the degree to which this affects his material position." After making a detailed review of world economic trends and implications for international relations, Minic concluded that "the most dangerous views in our country are those which drag us toward an autarchic position and toward an autarchic development policy, an attitude which is as if our country were on some isolated island." Minic then spoke about the choice of development strategy and noted that "on the initiative of the Federal Executive Council, the three federal councils had formed a working group comprising nearly all the officials who have economic functions in the Federation. This group is aimed at checking the work of the foreign trade and foreign currency system and at answering questions which have arisen out of the action of this system." "The most rapid possible growth in our exports of goods and services remains one of the key issues for the successful realization of our stabilization policy."

"The most rapid possible progress in this direction will accelerate stabilization and the consolidation of our economy, as well as its continued successful development and growth, which in turn will alleviate and stimulate continued development and strengthen the socialist self-management system," Milos Minic concluded.

PROTECTION OF ERODING LIVING STANDARDS DISCUSSED

LD122124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 12 Mar 81

["Normalization of Economic Conditions"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government has taken a number of measures to moderate the adverse trends in the country's economy which were especially marked during the first two months of this year. Vice Premier Gujko Ubiparip, addressing the Assembly of Yugoslavia on these problems, pointed out that measures were being taken directly in order to ensure the necessary conditions for bringing about the planned pace of economic growth, achieve the planned volume of exports, curb the price increases and inflation and protect the citizens' standard of living.

Ubiparip said that efforts to improve the conditions for the economy's supply with raw materials and semi-manufactures both from imports and from domestic sources would be given priority, so that a basis could be created for bringing about the targets set.

Vice Premier Ubiparip next said that foreign currency funds to the amount of 852 million dollars would be provided for the import of goods in short supply. As expected, this ought to considerably alleviate the effects of irregular supply of these products.

It was also agreed that measures should be taken to prevent major blows to the population's standard of living. One of these measures would be subsidies for some essential farm and food products. The Yugoslav Government assessed that the further strengthening of inflation might annul the effects of last year's achievements such as increased exports and reduced imports, especially the import of oil, and jeopardize implementation of the main commitments of the economic stabilization policy for 1981.

Special efforts have been made to enable a review of the prices unlawfully raised during the first two months of this year and their bringing to the frameworks of the agreed policy, Vice Premier Ubiparip stated. This ought to contribute towards the overall price rise this year being below last year's level.

Investments continue to be a major source of inflation, Ubiparip said. Although the measures taken in this field last year helped to slow down the total growth of investment, the idea about the need for more rational investment has not (?prevailed) yet.

Ubiparip warned that the constituent republics and provinces whose planned investments are 21 percent above the projections for the country as a whole must take care about that.

Ubiparip also said that the import of oil last year has been reduced by about 875 thousand tons and of oil derivatives by 332 thousand tons, but that the country nevertheless had to spend for this purpose 1.2 billion dollars more than in 1979 because of the higher prices on the world market.

DOLANC ADDRESSES MEETING ON YUGOSLAV RAILROADS

LD122242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade 12 Mar (TANJUG)--The speedier implementation of social agreements, closer cooperation by railroad and transportation organizations so that the technical-technological unity of this large system is ensured, as well as its further modernization and the achievement of quality transportation represent the basic tasks of railroadmen, in particular of communists, in the present medium-term period.

This is the basic message of today's consultative meeting of the League of Communists aktiv of Yugoslav railroadmen held within the framework of the preparations for the third self-managers' congress of Yugoslavia. In the preparation for this meeting, the working group of the committee for the preparation and convening of the third congress of self-managers of Yugoslavia, which is in charge of the theme entitled "Associated Labor in the Delegate System," also participated.

The energy crisis has led to a sobering up but not enough because the railroads continue to lag behind. It is, therefore, high time for the railroads to go forward more speedily along development lines, along which both associated labor and society, too, should pull it, since this service is of multiple benefit. These actions, of course, should be accelerated above all by railroadmen themselves, in particular through closer mutual cooperation which represents the precondition of technical-technological unity. This unity is more necessary on the railroads than anywhere else since about 80 percent of all the work done on railroads is carried out jointly.

Taking part in the debate, Stane Dolanc, chairman of the third working group of the committee for the preparation of the self-managers' congress, stressed that there is too much self-management since it is certain that self-management demands perfect organization and technology. Self-management relations, however, must be developed in such a way as to have every person employed on the railroads interested in working and earning. Dolanc sounded a warning about the fact that too little account is taken of the social nature of resources which are being invested even in the construction of an airport on which a single aircraft lands per day. However, not all problems of the railroads can be explained merely by the development of the road network because it is certain that in addition to modern railroads we also need modern roads.

Greater attention should therefore be paid to the subjective weaknesses which exist in the railroads as well as in Yugoslavia's entire economy. What is involved is a lack of coordination of development orientations by republics and provinces, a lack which is manifested on the railroads as an insistence on the north-south direction, or on the east-west direction, and as immense losses resulting from waiting on the borders of individual railroad organizations for several days. For the sake of example, Dolanc stressed that on border crossing points in Slovenia last year alone, 17.5 loaded freight cars had been daily separated from trains either due to incorrect loading or due to dirt. Nobody can say that if we don't have oil we also don't have water. Therefore, the prestige of our railroads is constantly falling as is the interest in using their services in the country.

Dolanc then pointed to the parallel existence of two voltage systems in the electrified railroad network, as well as to the additional difficulty about railroad organizations being totally unable to agree about the purchase of locomotives adapted for both systems. Thus the losses in time at Dobova, on the border between Slovenia and Croatia, due to the inevitable locomotive change increased from 138,000 minutes in 1977 to 956,000 in 1980. Therefore, there is no need to discuss the law on associated labor, Dolanc said, but whether we have applied it and how. It is necessary to see who behaves in a Group-property manner, who does not wish to reach agreement, since one can no longer wait for years for agreements. In other words, a halt should be put to all who want eight different areas of railroad transport because we are not so rich as to allow this ourselves.

In conclusion, Dolanc recalled that several grave railroad accidents had taken place in recent years but that the responsibility had not been made more incisive. Responsibility should affect everybody from the minister to the station chief and it should not be reduced merely to accidents but it should be expanded to all the instances of lack of respect for the agreed policy.

KOSOVO PARTY PRESIDIUM VIEWS ECONOMIC TRENDS

AU122152 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Mar 81 p 5

[R.K. report]

[Summary] Pristina, 4 Mar--"At its session chaired by Mahmut Bakali yesterday, the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kovoso discussed current issues of the economic-political situation in the province. Bahri Oruci, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, and Ram Alihajdari, president of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation, made introductory speeches."

The Presidium noted that the continuous ideopolitical activity of the League of Communists of Kosovo and of other sociopolitical organizations and organs contributed to some positive changes in Kosovo's economic trends, but that some unfavorable tendencies have been intensified at the beginning of this year. This refers in particular to prices, the supply of raw materials and producers goods and the supply of consumer goods.

The Presidium believes that measures must be taken to change those unfavorable trends and to achieve positive results in economic and social life. For this reason communists in the province must critically review the difficulties and problems in the economic and social life at the beginning of this year and must take practical steps to remove them. It is particularly necessary to achieve the planned growth of production and productivity of labor.

"The Presidium believes that social activity is necessary to prevent excessive and uncontrolled increases in prices and the cost of living." With consistent implementation of the new law on prices it is necessary to make an end to uncontrolled price increases in many organizations of associated labor because those increases merely cover up uneconomical operations.

"The need to protect the standard of living of the working people, particularly workers with low personal incomes was particularly stressed. Special attention must be devoted to this problem and specific measures must be taken in the province and the communes.

"The Presidium also discussed current ideopolitical problems of various irregularities and abuses, particularly the need for the further strengthening of legality in society. Sefedin Batali, member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, made an introductory speech about that."

SERBIAN PRESIDENTS MEETING APPROVES FOOD SUBSIDIES

AU121955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Mar 81

[Text] At a meeting of presidents of the communes and regions held at the Serbian Assembly building it was agreed that subsidies and compensations be introduced for meat, milk, wheat and sugar. It was noted that this measure represented the sole solution at the present moment. The introduction of subsidies and compensations, it was said, should be accepted as a temporary measure aimed at protecting the standard of living.

Representatives of certain communes drew attention to the fact that they were in no position to provide their own funds upon which the republic makes its share in compensations dependent. What is involved are the least developed communes which believe that they should be given solidarity assistance.

At the session of the Assembly Chambers which will be held on 19 March, delegates will discuss more extensively the implementation of the resolution for this year, the agreed price policy, the supply of the market and the economic policy in general.

BRIEFS

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LIVING STANDARD--A 2-day consultative meeting of presidents of the communal, city and intercommunal councils of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Union Confederation devoted to the trade union activity to implement the socioeconomic development resolution in 1981, with special emphasis on protecting the workers' standard of living, began in Fojnica today. In an introductory speech, Vlatko Cosic, member of the Presidium of the Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Union Confederation, said that in January this year the cost of living increased 38.9 percent compared with the same month last year. For this reason the problem of protecting the workers' standard of living is becoming a very great ideopolitical, social and economic problem for the Trade Union Confederation, the League of Communists and for other subjective forces of our society. The meeting noted that some positive, but still insufficient results had been achieved in the trade union's efforts to protect the standard of living of the most affected workers' pensioners and members of their families. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Feb 81 p 3 AU]

MACEDONIA'S RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS--Skopje, 24 Feb--At a joint session yesterday the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia discussed certain current issues of international relations, particularly our country's relations and cooperation with certain neighboring countries. The Presidency and the Presidium also discussed certain other problems pertaining to their activity at the session yesterday. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 81 p 3 AU]

MEDICAL FEDERATION PRESIDENT--Belgrade, 27 Feb--The Assembly of the Federation of Medical Societies of Yugoslavia today awarded citations and plaques to physicians who treated Comrade Tito during his serious illness. The Assembly also elected Izedin Osmani, professor of pediatrics at the Pristina Faculty of Medicine and president of the Kosovo Medical Society, as new president of the Federation of Medical Societies of Yugoslavia. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Feb 81 p 14 AU]

VETERANS FEDERATION NOMINATION--The Republican Committee of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Macedonia nominated Mito Dimitrievski as candidate for president of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Mar 81 p 6 AU]